The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.........NO. 7022. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A DAY WASTED IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATIC BUNCOMBE ECONOMY AT THE EXPENSE OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House to-day accomplished less than on any previous legislative day of the session. The morning hour was devoted to the further consideration of the bill supplementary to the act to provide for the development of the mining resources of the United States. This bill is very hotly contested by the representatives of the mining districts. The only vote taken showed that the bill has little strength in the House. It is claimed by its opponents that it would result in the aggrandizement of the great mining monopolies of the Pacific slope, and would ultimately destroy all the principal individual mining interests. The opponents of the bill also claim that a corruption fund of about $600,000 has been raised by the San Francisco mining corporations to secure the passage of the bill, and that the evidences of this alleged corruption are present here in Washington, to be produced should occasion require. The franchise of the noted Adolph Sutro is supposed to be imperiled by the bill, and he is here in person in behalf of his individual interests.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative Appropriation bill comprises sixty-eight printed pages, and, although two legislative days have been devoted to it, but four pages have been passed. The Democrats gave another proof of their opposition to any practical legislation by attacking every clause, and obstructing the progress of public business by suggestions of impracticable, trivial, and in many respects unlawful changes. It is well known that most of the appropriations in this bill are demanded by existing laws. The aggregate appropriation has already been reduced four millions from the revised estimates. The result of the tedious debate showed that wherever there was a chance to reduce the pay of a wounded soldier, or to discharge a cripple from the roll, Democratic patriots were ready with buncombe speeches, and great zeal to urge that such things be done. The day was almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of the single item of the Capitol Police.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION.

There was an interesting passage about the appropriation for mileage, to commence from the beginning of the next fiscal year, as provided by the new Salary bill. Members generally, however, were quite inclined to pass over this item without comment. A Pennsylvania member moved to strike out the item, when a Representative from the far West stated that he did not know the gentleman proposing the amendment, or his location, but that he was certain that he came from a district near the capital, and that he was an unmarried man. Mr. Mellish, of New-York, later moved to strike out the item of $130,000 for mileage. Lyman Tremain thought that the House could make better use of its time, and urged the necessity of more rapid progress in view of the important bills which require immediate action. To this Mr. Mellish, in some heat, replied that he should continue such trifling as would prevent the theft of $130,000 from the Treasury, a statement which he subsequently modified by characterizing the mileage system as the great American swindle. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, here made a home thrust at Mr. Mellish by suggesting that he would better serve the interests of the Treasury, if, referring to the custom of printing on leave speeches not delivered in the House, he would keep his long speeches, of which he sometimes had two or three printed in a single day out of the record.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CIRCULATION.

The Ways and Means will call up on Monday the bill to declare in force the law authorizing the issue of 400,000,000 legal tenders. In this way they avoid passing upon the legality of Secretary Richardson's issue of legal tenders. They intend to push it through under a suspension of the rules if they can get two-thirds to vote with them. Though debate and amendments are not in order on the Monday motion to suspend, the committee proposes to allow a short debate, not to continue beyond the day's session, and to allow two amendments to be offered, one to propose calling in Mr. Richardson's issue, and make the limit three hundred and fifty-six millions, and the other to fix the limit at the present issue, three hundred and eighty-two millions. The opponents of inflation object strongly to this summary proceeding, believing that the House ought to give the subject a thorough discussion, and that inflation would lose by debate.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate made good progress with the Army Appropriation bill to-day, and concurred in all the amendments of the committee, including that one which struck out the section adopted by the House, increasing the number and duties of the Southern Claims Commission. The amendment of the Senate committee authorizing the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury to continue to receive and examine the class of claims which the House voted to transfer to the Southern Claims Commission was concurred in. After the committee's amendments had all been acted upon, Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction over all claims of citizens who remained loyal or took the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of Dec. 18, 1863, transferring to the Court of Claims all claims now before the Southern Claims Commission, authorizing that court to appoint Commissioners in the States recently in rebellion, as well as in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and West Virginia, for the speedy determination of pending cases, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission. The amendment, which is the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator West on the 2d inst., caused quite a long debate as to the duty of the Government to pay claims of citizens for property in the enemy's country destroyed during the war. The amendment will, no doubt, be laid upon the table to-morrow, and the discussion to-day will probably be followed by an unfavorable report upon Mr. West's bill by the Committee on Claims which has it in charge, the temper of the Senate being decidedly adverse to any such legislation.

APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The Senate went to work on the calendar again during the morning hour to-day, and passed quite a number of bills, the most important of which was that introduced by Mr. Boutwell in January last to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases. It authorizes the appraisers to fix the actual market value of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported by the producer or manufacturer thereof. When they shall be of the opinion that the invoice does not correspond with the market value of such goods at the place of shipment, although such invoice may state truly the cost of such goods, the appraisers are to fix this value by ascertaining the value of goods of a similar character manufactured or produced by other manufacturers or producers, or sold to other bona fide purchasers in open market. The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service held a meeting to-day and agreed to report, with amendments, Mr. Woodford's bill to provide for a commission for the reorganization of the Customs revenue service of the United States. The bill will be reported to the House by Gen. Woodford, and will be in his charge. It is the opinion of one at least of the members of the Ways and Means Committee that a reorganization of the service, with a complete modification of all the Customs laws, must be made before any complete remedy can be found in legislation for such evils in the administration of the service as are shown to exist.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER BAKER.

Commissioner of Pensions Baker to-day presented to the Speaker of the House his official reply to the recent charges made against him. He answers at some length the several charges, and asserts that the parties concerned in the assault upon him were all dismissed from his office for either willful neglect of duty or nefarious conduct. To the charge that his military record was faulty he replies by official testimony from the War Department positively contradicting it, and showing that he was commended and promoted for his action in the specific case quoted by his accusers. To the remaining charges he gives full and specific answers, asserting their falsity, and makes an argument with regard to the injustice, as well as the demoralizing effect upon the public service, of permitting public officers to be arraigned by discharged clerks and others without the support either of competent testimony or responsible names.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Daniel J. Vaughn, to be Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H.; Ada C. Sweet, to be Pension Agent at Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Kilburn to be Ensign in the navy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Ada C. Sweet, to be Pension Agent at Chicago, Ill.; Thomas N. Chase, of Georgia, Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wis.; W. W. Anderson, of Montana, Indian Agent at Milk River Agency, Montana; James W. Steele, of Kansas, Consul at Matanzas, Cuba. Postmasters—Charles H. Prince, Augusta, Ga.; P. D. Crosby, Danbury, Conn.; R. E. McDonald, Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph A. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; L. D. Atkins, Freeport, Ill.; Theodore C. Phillips, Bay City, Mich. The nomination of Mallon Stubbs, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Kaw Indians, of Kansas, was rejected.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. S. R. Franklin is detached from the command of the Wabash and ordered to command the Franklin; Capt. Edward Simpson is detached from the command of the Franklin and ordered to command the Wabash; Lieut. Commander T. J. Higginson is detached from the Franklin and ordered as Executive Officer of the Dictator; Lieut. Commander B. F. Day from the Congress and ordered as Executive Officer of the Shenandoah; Lieut. Commander H. B. Robeson from the Dictator and ordered to return home; Lieuts. Henry C. Hunter and E. P. Wood from the Congress and ordered to the Colorado; Lieuts. W. H. Barker and J. H. Dayton from the Franklin and ordered to the Dictator; Lieut. H. W. Lyon from the Franklin and ordered to the Colorado.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.

The case of the United States against Cook, on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Wisconsin, argued in the Supreme Court to-day, presents the question whether the United States can replevin lumber or logs in hands or a third person to whom they have been sold by individual Indians from the reservation of the tribe. The Government insists that as the land from which the trees are cut is still in its original condition as Indian land, and as the Indians cutting them are tribal Indians, they could pass no title to the persons taking from them. The Indians have the right of occupancy only, and this right is vested in the tribe, and not in individuals. Such Indians have no power to sell timber off reservations. As standing timber it belonged to the Government, subject only to the tribal interest in it as a covert for game, and to the right of the tribe as such to order the land to be cleared for purposes of agriculture when necessary.

APPROPRIATION TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of continuing the dydrographic work of the Navy Department. This action is prompted by and in accordance with petitions, numerously signed by Presidents of insurance companies and prominent ship-owners of New-York City, setting forth the great importance of this service to the interests of commerce and navigation. It consists of surveys of reefs, shoals, rocks, &c., on foreign coasts, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, and the publication of charts for the benefit of mariners.

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

A counterfeit of the fifty-cent note of the latest series has been received at the Treasury Department, the sender who discovered that it was not genuine having forwarded it to be branded. The imitation is exceedingly poor, and not likely to deceive anyone who gives the note ordinary scrutiny.

THE EXPULSION OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

The recent expulsion of the correspondent of a Michigan journal from the Senate reporters' gallery was not, as has been intimated, the individual action of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, but was the unanimous action of the Senate Committee on Rules, comprising, besides Mr. Ferry, Messrs. Hamlin, of Maine, and Merrimon, of North Carolina.

THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Edward F. Dunn to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona has been erroneously credited in some quarters to West Virginia instead of Navada. The comments of West Virginia papers reflecting on the Senators from that State for the appointment of one not known to be a citizen of that State, though credited to it, are therefore based on misapprehension.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,739,953; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,955,000; coin, 86,698,623, including coin certificates, $40,705,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE HOWARD INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry to-day Second Controller Broadhead, Second Auditor French, and Third Auditor Rutherford were examined regarding the rules governing disbursing officers of the army while Gen. Howard was Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, and made responsible under the act of March 29, 1867, the same as other disbursing officers. To-morrow the court will hear the testimony of Assistant Adjt. Gen. Vincent.

CONDITION OF JUDGE DENT AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

Judge Dent is rapidly sinking, and his physicians are of the opinion that he cannot last much longer.

Admiral Porter is better, and will soon be out again.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Hitchcock was before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day, advocating an appropriation of $50,000 to establish a military post on Lake River, in Nebraska. The committee took no action on the subject.

SENATOR MORTON COMPLETELY RECOVERED.

Senator Morton is again in his seat to-day, in his usual health.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

To-morrow David Reed will be nominated as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Swope, deceased.

ALBANY.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION FOR ACADEMIES—THE BILL PASSED—RIVERSIDE PARK—LOBBYISTS AT WORK—ONE OF THEM BADLY DEMORALIZED BY THE TIMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19, 1874.

The Senate this morning was again occupied by the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, the question being on the report of the Committee of the Whole ordering the bill to a third reading. An amendment offered by Senator Gross, affecting the amount to be received by academies in any county, was, after considerable discussion, lost by a vote of 20 to 9. On Senator Jacobs' motion to amend the report of the committee by striking out the appropriation of $125,000 for academies, Senator Lowery, asking to be excused from voting, said that he regretted exceedingly to disagree from so many of his own party in the question under discussion. In 1870 he had stood side by side with many Republicans then opposed to extending State aid to private or sectarian schools who were now in favor of the appropriation which was being considered. At that time the Republicans of the Legislature had said to New-York City that she should not be allowed to give public money for the support of her private schools. Senator Woodin at that time had urged that not one dollar should be raised in the Metropolis for the support of such institutions, yet he favored the present appropriation, which, should it pass, would be the entering wedge for the destruction of the common schools of the State. For these reasons Senator Lowery withdrew his excuse, and voted aye. The motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Coe, Fox, Ganson, Gross, Jacobs, Ledwith, Lord, Lowery, Madden—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Booth, Bradley, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—19.

After some further discussion the bill was read a third time and passed, the vote standing as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Booth, Bradley, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Coe, Dayton, Fox, Ganson, Gross, Jacobs, Ledwith—7.

Upon the announcement of the vote, and before President Robertson was able to declare the result, Senator Jacobs, rising to a point of order, argued that it required twenty-two votes to pass the bill.

Senator Wood answered that inasmuch as there were no donations in the bill, a two-third vote was not necessary. This opinion was concurred in by the President, and the bill was declared passed.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL.

The bill providing for the completion of the work on the Riverside and Morningside Parks was not called up in the Senate to-day, as was generally expected. Senator Woodin, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, reported the bill in its present form, does not intend to be the first to renew the discussion of its provisions, and Senator Booth, who is the only New-York representative in favor of the measure, thought it wise to let it go over until to-morrow.

Commissioner Van Nort is still here, waiting for the commencement of hostilities and marshaling his forces for battle. He is ably seconded in his effort to have his pet scheme rushed through the Senate by such gentlemen as James R. Davis, John J. O'Brien, Abraham Disbecher, of the *City Record*, and Sheridan Shook. Hugh Hastings arrived here last night, and this morning began to work earnestly in the interest of his friend, the Commissioner of Public Works. At 1:30 o'clock he was most actively engaged in the lobby of the House when a friend handed him a copy of THE TIMES of this morning, after reading which he immediately hastened to the railroad station and proceeded to New-York.

It is generally conceded that the vote on the bill will be a very close one, and Van Nort and his friends are using every effort to secure to their side the one or two Senators who have not yet publicly declared themselves on the subject. Senator Dow, from the Thirty-second District, has been repeatedly importuned to pledge himself to support the bill. All sorts of influences have been and are being brought to bear upon him, but, as far as is known, he has been unflinching in his determination to vote with the honest men of his party, and in the end he will no doubt be, as usual, on the side of right and justice.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day devoted its session to the consideration of the proposed amendments to Articles 7 and 3 of the Constitution. The amendment to Article 7, relating to the canal sinking fund and payment of claims against the State, with the interpolated sentence in regard to the Black River Canal omitted, passed after some slight opposition on the part of Mr. Weed, by the overwhelming vote of 82 to 14. Only one Republican, Mr. Sloan, voted with the minority. The amendment to Article 3 was then taken up and gave rise to an animated and protracted debate.

Mr. Weed opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was not the same amendment that had been passed by the previous Legislature, the fourth section, providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, having been omitted. To attempt to pass it in its present shape would be to violate not only the letter, but the spirit of the Constitution. To some of the provisions of the proposed amendment Mr. Weed also took exception, especially that taking certain powers from the Legislature and conferring them upon the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Prince said that this was by far the most important of the amendments, and the one for whose passage the people were most anxious. The only objection to it is because a little clause which ought not to be there, and which crept in by mistake, had been stricken out. That clause was entirely independent. It had no dependence upon the remainder of the amendment, nor the amendment upon it. Without that section the amendment would be just as much the concurrent action of the two Legislatures as with it. This was the opinion of the Attorney General, whom he had consulted. If, Mr. Prince concluded, the amendment is voted down, the people will not believe that it is because of a mere technical objection, but will believe that it was defeated because it does away with special legislation, and thereby with the lobby, which disgraces the Legislature.

Mr. Beebe said he had consulted eminent lawyers, all of whom were agreed in the opinion that the amendment, with the 4th section stricken out, could not be submitted to the people. It would not be the same amendment as had passed the present Legislature, and it would be a fraud to send it to the people in its mutilated condition.

Mr. Alvord made an able speech in favor of the passage of the amendment. The growing population and vastness of the interests of the State imperatively demanded that there should be a reform in legislation. It was simply disgraceful, the haste with which important measures were rushed through the Legislature, and a remedy must be provided. Bills affecting public interests are lost in the vortex of merely local and special measures. The people were in favor of the article and it ought to be passed.

After some further debate, a motion to recommit was made by Mr. Weed and lost.

The final vote on the passage of the amendment was then taken, and resulted in 82 yeas to 14 nays.

In explaining their votes Messrs. Beebe, Vedder, Wight, and others said, that while still under the impression that the omission of the fourth section was fatal to the amendment, they yet felt constrained to vote for it, as its provisions in regard to special legislation were of so desirable a character, and to leave the point in controversy to be afterward determined by the courts.

This disposes of the amendments, so far as the Assembly is concerned. No little credit is due to Mr. Prince for the great ability and parliamentary skill he has displayed in piloting them through successfully.

RAPID TRANSIT REPORTS.

The Committtee on Railroads to-day reported favorably the bill incorporating the Third Avenue Rapid Transit Company, and also the bill authorizing the Harlem Railroad to construct an elevated railroads. The action of the committee in so promptly reporting these bills, which were but recently introduced, when they have steadily "sat down," as the phrase is, upon the bill of Mr. Eastman, which had the approval of the press and public of the City of New-York, and some sixty other important bills introduced early in the session, is commented upon even as scandalous and outrageous. The subject forms the topic of conversation in all quarters, and the comments made are anything but complimentary to the members of the committee. It is freely asserted that the occult process known as "greasing" has been resorted to, and even the friends of the accused parties seem to feel that the appearances look so bad that it is useless to attempt a contradiction of the charges made. Mr. Eastman proposes, early next week, to make an appeal to the House, should the committee up to that time have failed to report his bill.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF DISCRIMINATION.

The Senate Committee on Railroads reported in favor of the Third Avenue Railroad rapid transit scheme, notwithstanding the fact that the bill was only introduced yesterday.

PROGRESS OF THE LOBBYING FOR THE RIVERSIDE PARK SCHEME.

The Riverside Park bill is the chief topic of conversation here to-night. Should the Van Nort party feel themselves strong enough the bill will be called up to-morrow by Senator Booth. If, however, they do not succeed in influencing the requisite number of votes, it will be allowed to go over until next week, or until the attention of the public is occupied by other matters. In the meantime the Commissioners of Public Works and Sheridan Shook are actively engaged in the effort to infuse courage into the breasts of the Senators they have already secured and in the attempt to obtain new converts; they assert positively the bill will receive seventeen and possibly eighteen affirmative votes. Until this morning it was not certain how Senator King would vote, but it is now claimed that he has been induced to pledge himself for the bill, Senator Dickinson will vote for it without any doubt. He was in earnest consultation with Van Nort and Shook throughout the day. A number of the Commissioners' friends from Senator Dow's district have been imported to use influence with that gentleman, but up to a late hour this evening he had not promised his support. Senators Tobey, Wood, and Lowerey are steadfast in their manly opposition to the scheme.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Senate Committee on Cities to-day reported in favor of a bill authorizing the erection of the Seventh Regiment Armory in Hamilton square, and also in favor of Mr. Biglin's bill, which provides for the erection of additional public baths in New-York City. The same committee was to have heard arguments in relation to the act for the reassessment of taxes in the City and County of New-York, but owing to the sickness of the Corporation Counsel, who wishes to speak on the subject, the hearing was postponed until next week.

THE ATTACK ON CONTROLLER GREEN.

There was a brief hearing before the House Committee on Cities to-day on the bill legislating Controller Green out of office, and making the office of Controller elective. It is probable that the bill will be reported for the consideration of the House. There will be another hearing on the matter on Tuesday next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE OIL FIRE AT MODOC CITY.

A special dispatch to the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, from Modoc City, Penn., says the oil-tank struck by lightning at Modoc City on Wednesday burst at 1 o'clock at night, the flames spreading in all directions, burning the well owned by James Adams. The tank and oil belonged to the Union Pipe Company. A hardware store and a number of dwellings below the tank were burned. It was feared for a time that it would take the whole run of the iron tanks below the Troutman Well. The total loss is estimated at $30,000. The Union Pipe Company pumped about 500 barrels out of their tank when the connections were burned off. The report that several lives were lost is incorrect.

Yesterday morning the *Argus and Radical* newspaper building, in Beaver, Penn., was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000. This will cause a suspension of the paper for a week or two.

The spring factory of Ingall & Dovey, in Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $10,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

By a defective flue in the house No. 15 East Thirty-third street, the flooring of the adjoining house. No. 17, occupied by Mrs. B. W. Woolsey, was set on fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and caused $100 damage.

The chimney of the house No. 364 West Twenty-third street, occupied by Henry Yzuseedo, took fire yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning some children, playing with matches, set fire to a straw mattrass in the apartments of M. E. Joel, on the second floor of No. 466 West Forty-third street. Damage trifling.

The chimney of the premises No. 52 Clarkson street took fire yesterday, but no damage was sustained.

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—An enthusiastic meeting of ohe State Constitutional Reform Association was held here to-day. Letters were read from the chief candidates on the State tickets of the Republican and Democratic Parties favoring the reform. A friendly letter was read from John A. Walker, President of the Constitutional Reform Association of Pennsylvania. Speeches were delivered by President Woolsey and Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent triumph of constitutional reform in the State of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, and in spite of serious obstacles, inspires us with courage to anticipate a similar triumph in Connecticut, and the ratification of the new Constitution affords a valuable legal precedent for the calling of a convention by the inherent and inalienable right of the people.

Resolved, That the incorporation of a resolution favoring constitutional reform into the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican Parties this year is a gratifying proof of the progress of public sentiment in Connecticut in the right direction.

Resolved, That the failure of the work of the New-York Constitutional Convention is a sufficient reply to those who have urged that method of constitutional reform in this State.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER SISTER.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—A white woman, the wife of a colored man named James Freeman, committed a horrible murder in Farmington, ten miles from this city, at an early hour this morning, her sister, who resided in the same house, being the victim. About 2 o'clock this morning the murderess left her bed and proceeded to where the sister lay asleep in a chair, and with an ax made the deadly assault. The victim gave a single shriek and was dead. The husband was then called to the room up-stairs by the wife, who subsequently gave herself up to the authorities. Great excitement prevails in Farmington. The sister was only eighteen years of age, and jealousy was the cause of the murder.

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—During the voyage of the steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong to Yokohama, Lieut. Gels, of the United States Navy, committed suicide by jumping overboard. The cause of the act is not known.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN IN OPENING THE SESSION—THE ASHANTEE WAR—THE INDIAN FAMINE—TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE—SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

LONDON, March 19.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Shortly after the opening the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of Peers to hear the Queen's speech read. It is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late Administration.

My foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace and the faithful observance of international obligations.

The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great Empires.

The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capital, and negotiations which I trust may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline, and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditionary reputation of the British army.

I deeply regret that drought has affected the most populous provinces of the Indian Empire and produced extreme scarcity—in some parts amounting to actual famine—over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for expenditures during the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England has long been felt to be a reproach to our law and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. I trust measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of.

You will probably be of the opinion that the rearrangement of the Judicature, and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected in England by the enactment of last session, ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote part of your time to the accomplishment of this object. The greater part of these changes are inapplicable to tribunals in Scotland, but you will be invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation.

Among other measures relating specially to Scottish interests, a bill amending the law relating to land rights and facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made, by large classes of the community, as to the working of the recent act affecting the relationship between master and servant; of the act of 1871, dealing with offenses connected with trade; and of the law of conspiracy. On these subjects I am desirous that, before attempting fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all the material facts and of the precise questions in controversy. For this purpose I have issued my Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment if found necessary.

A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints, and appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

Your attention will also be directed to laws affecting friendly provident societies. These matters will require grave consideration.

I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SHARP CRITICISM OF MR. GLADSTONE BY LIBERALS.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Marquis of Lothian, and seconded by the Earl of Cadogan.

An interesting political debate followed. The Duke of Somerset, a Liberal, made a sharp attack on Mr. Gladstone for listening to, if not encouraging, parties who favored the dismemberment of the Empire.

Earl Grey, another Liberal, described the dissolution of the last Parliament as an act of political suicide, committed during temporary insanity.

Lord Selborne, late Lord High Chancellor, came to the defense of Mr. Gladstone with a brief but eloquent vindication of his course.

The Earl of Derby, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of some noncommittal remarks on England's policy abroad, intimated that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Marie Alexandrovana was a matter of political importance.

The address, which is a mere echo of the royal speech, was then adopted without amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MR. WHALLEY'S CASE—THE ADDRESS ADOPTED.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

Mr. Disraeli on entering the Chamber was received with triumphant cheers by his supporters.

When the members had returned from the Chamber of Peers, the Speaker read a letter from Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, informing the House of the circumstances under which one of its members, Mr. Whalley, was adjudged guilty of and fined for contempt of court.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on the 31st inst. he would call attention to the fact that British subjects had not yet received compensation for their losses, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

An address in response to the Queen's speech, similar to that introduced in the Upper House, was moved by Sir William Stirling Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Callender.

Mr. Torrens moved an amendment to the address, declaring that Parliament is conscious of its obligation to specially care for India, and assuring her Majesty of the interest and anxiety with which it will consider measures to alleviate the distress in that country, and to prevent its recurrence.

Mr. Gladstone rose and said he would not seek to place any obstacle in the way of the Government in its treatment of India. He deprecated the creation of the commission to inquire into the relations of employers and the employed; but concluded by promising to give the new Government a fair trial.

Mr. Disraeli objected to the amendment moved by Mr. Torrens as inopportune, and it was withdrawn. The address was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF A PORTION OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION — RE-ELECTION OF MR. TAYLOR.

LONDON, March 19.—The troop-ship Tamar arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the Gold Coast with the Fusiliers on board.

Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under the new Government, has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin County by 961 majority.

FRANCE.

REAPPEARANCE OF L'UNIVERS NEWSPAPER.

PARIS, March 19.—The *Univers* (newspaper) has resumed publication, the term for which it was suspended having expired. It signalizes its reappearance by publishing a letter from the Pope denouncing the enemies of the Church.

SAILING OF THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

BREST, March 19.—The Amerique sailed hence for New-York on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, with M. Bertholdi, the new French Minister at Washington, as a passenger.

GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR—UNPLEASANT RELATIONS WITH BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 20—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special dispatch from Berlin:

The Viscount de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador, is about to resign in consequence of unpleasant relations with Prince Bismarck.

An adjournment of the Reichstag is probable on account of Bismarck's illness.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION FAIRLY AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—THE TIMES, this morning, indicated substantially the course decided upon for the District investigation. The deliberations of the committee and the conclusions reached at the private session yesterday were fully made known to-day. The investigation will go on as rapidly as possible, taking up first the charges of the memorialists, and then extending to any matters which the committee concludes ought to be examined. So far as the testimony introduced by the memorialists to sustain their charges is concerned, the rules of law will be observed, since the investigation in these particulars will be in the nature of a judicial proceeding. When a subpœna *duces tecum* is desired, they will be obliged to lay the usual legal foundation, and specify with sufficient degree of particularity the papers which are desired to be secured. The counsel for the memorialists promise to file a complete list of charges and specifications on Monday. The committee reserves to itself, in making investigations independently of the charges, to call for any witnesses and papers it may deem necessary or desirable. The testimony to-day threw little additional light upon the payments for schools. The other branches of the investigation will be immediately proceeded with, the committee sitting for the purpose from four to six hours a day. It seems hardly possible that the memorialists can object to the decision of the committee requiring a legal foundation for the introduction of papers, since the committee can, if the developments made by such evidence as may be offered in support of the charges should seem to demand it, take the investigation into its own hands, and proceed to secure any evidence which ought to be obtained, and which might be excluded by the rigid application of the rules of law.

After recess the committee examined William Ballantyne to ascertain under what authority he provided furniture for the District schools. He testified that he made the bargain and completed the furniture under a verbal order of the School Trustees of the old corporation of Washington, such having been the practice at that time. Subsequently, before the furniture was delivered, the new District Government having been established, he procured from Gov. Cooke a written order, to make himself entirely secure, under the verbal order of the old authorities, for whom he had nearly fulfilled the contract. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MR. WOODFORD'S REORGANIZATION BILL REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee on Reform in Civil Service held a meeting to-day, and agreed to report with amendments Mr. Woodford's bill to provide for a commission for reorganization of the Customs Revenue Service of the United States. As amended the bill enacts that within ten days after its passage the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, of whom at least one shall have been an importing merchant, whose duty it shall be to codify, simplify, and arrange all the laws of the United States and regulations of the Treasury Department with regard to importations from foreign countries and the collection of duties thereon; for a reasonable reduction of allowances to officials and informers, and for providing proper safeguards in respect to the seizure of books and papers; that such Commissioners shall be required to present their report to the President on or before the 1st day of November, 1874, in order that he may transmit the same, with any recommendations thereon, to the present Congress, at the opening of its second session, and that such Commissioners shall each receive a salary at the rate of $5,000 per annum, and shall be allowed to appoint such clerks as they may require, which said clerks shall jointly receive a compensation not exceeding $5,000. Said Commissioners shall report their disbursements in detail, with vouchers.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—Andrew Harris, the negro mail-wagon driver, arrested last night for robbing the mails, was examined to-day by United States Commissioner Pleasants. The testimony was most conclusive, and nothing having been brought forward in defense, the accused was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, which meets on April 7. Checks and drafts amounting to about $15,000 were recovered, which involves transactions between banking institutions and merchants of this city and other points South, as well as with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and other Northern cities. The bundles found on Harris' person when arrested contained nearly 300 letters. The robberies have been going on since Feb. 1, and it is impossible to ascertain to what extent, as accused admits of having destroyed many of the letters.

THE GADSHILL RAILROAD ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—It is now stated that the detective killed by the Younger brothers in St. Clair County Tuesday belonged to a party who went from this city privately in the hope of capturing the Gadshill railroad robbers. No further particulars of the affair have been received.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

JUDGE DAVIS ON THE PHELPS-DODGE CASE.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED DIVISION OF FEES WITH MR. BLISS—MODIFICATION OF THE LAW SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Judge Noah Davis gave before the Ways and Means Committee to-day a narrative account of his connection with the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, from its beginning to the end of his term as District Attorney. He afterward discussed some features of the laws regarding forfeitures and penalties. He was moderate in his tone and manner, not betraying any personal feeling, or reflecting personally upon anybody. He explained that when he offered to divide the fees in this case he supposed it was to be settled by himself, and that the fees would belong to him, and that he understood he was proposing to divide his own fees, or what he supposed were his, with Mr. Bliss, who came into the office on the same day that he was to settle the case, instead of requesting half of the fees that belonged to Mr. Bliss. This is, in a few words, the reply which Judge Davis makes to the statement of District Attorney Bliss.

The committee will meet again to-morrow, and Mr. Dawes will examine Judge Davis more fully regarding the operation of the laws, and his views as to amendments that are desirable. When Judge Davis has concluded Mr. Jayne will again be called, that he may be examined by Mr. Dawes.

It is clear from the action of the committee in extending the examination that no definite conclusion of the action to be recommended has been arrived at.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Judge Noah Davis made an elaborate statement before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day giving his knowledge of and connection with the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case. At the request of the Custom-house authorities he examined the documents and statement laid before him by Mr. Jayne, and gave his opinion that it was a case that justified further examination. He then arranged with the authorities that the application for a warrant to seize books and papers should be brought directly to him, but should be kept under his control, and should not be served unless the firm should refuse to exhibit their books and papers, after an interview with them. Obtaining the warrant the next morning, he went to the Custom-house, when Mr. Dodge and Mr. James came there, and he stated to them the nature of the charges, and said that the evidence laid before him justified the investigation. They expressed great astonishment at the charges, and declared their entire innocence of any fraud and want of knowledge of any violation of the statute. They said their books and papers were at the service of the Government for any examination they might choose to make. Judge Davis said the warrant should not be served, but he would keep it within his own control, and that Mr. Jayne and other persons connected with him would go to the store and receive from the firm such books and papers as might be required. They assented to this, and Mr. Jayne went to the store for the purpose mentioned. Mr. Jayne read them the statutes which he alleged they had violated, and the form of the oaths, and stated to them that in taking the oath in that form the person who made the entries had committed perjury, and showed them the penalties in such cases, but did not make any threats, except such as might be implied from what he had done. On the 30th of December he was sent for by Mr. Jayne to come to the Astor House, and there found Jayne and the counsel of Phelps, Dodge & Co. negotiating a settement. Mr. Jayne said a proposition had been made which he could not accept—according to the Judge's recollection about $150,000.

Mr. Jayne said he had sent for the Judge to inquire in what manner the matter could be closed up at once. He said to them it could only be done by suit for the specific sums, and the payment of that amount in full, but suggested that there might be a basis of settlement on the articles alleged to be actually affected by the alleged fraud. Mr. Jayne was then requested by counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co. to ascertain the value of such articles. He did so, and reported the same to be about $260,000. Jayne reported to counsel for the firm, and after consultation with their clients they came to the conclusion to pay the amount to close the matter at once. It was arranged to do this on the evening of Dec. 30. The next morning Judge Davis had an appointment with Mr. Bliss in respect to cases then on the calendar for trial, and of which Bliss would thereafter have charge. During the consultation he received a note from Mr. Jayne requesting to see him. At the close of the consultation he said to Mr. Bliss: "I am now going down to the Custom-house to close up, as I suppose, the heaviest case that has ever arisen in this district, the arrangement for settlement of which was made last night, and it was to have been settled then. The services of this office have all been rendered, and, I suppose, I am as much entitled to the fees as if the services had been rendered six months ago, but rather than you should think I have neglected other matters for the purpose of hurrying up the case to get a large fee just at the close of my term, I propose you go down with me and participate in closing the case and take one-half the fee." Bliss was much surprised, and said, after a few moments' pause, "Judge, since you have made that proposition I feel bound to tell you that the case will not be closed up to-day. I was informed last night what took place at the Astor House, and I was at the Collector's house till a late hour, and I know it is not to be settled to-day. They have been playing double with you. Somebody—I will not tell you who—has been carrying water on both shoulders. I think I won't go down with you."

Mr. Bliss then left the office, and Judge Davis repaired to the Custom-house. He went into a room in the Naval Office and found the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Jayne together. Jayne said he wished to ask Judge Davis about decisions made construing the statute of forfeitures. Judge Davis said, "I am ready to give you advice, but I wish it to be understood before doing so that I will have no fees and no part of fees in this case. The fees, if any, are to go to my successor, whether the case is settled to-day or hereafter." He then answered the questions asked, and said that the case, in his opinion, was one in which no jury would ever give a verdict unless by special direction of the court; that counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co. were pressing the settlement, and if they looked to their own interest they had better accept a compromise. He had no consultation with Mr. Bliss in relation to the case or the fees, other than the one in his office. He never spoke to him about the character of the case nor as to dividing the fees, except as above stated. He had not at that time any knowledge or idea that Bliss knew anything of the case, or had claimed to have any interest in it whatever. Judge Davis said that Bliss on that morning (Dec. 30) had privately taken the oath of office, which fact was wholly unknown to him. The custom had been for the retiring Attorney to appear in court to present the commission of his successor, and to move that he be sworn in. No suit was ever commenced by Judge Davis in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case. No money was ever paid to him. He had received no money directly or indirectly, by or through any one. A few days after Judge Davis retired from the office of District Attorney, Mr. Dodge called at his house to have some conversation about the case. Judge Davis could not say anything as counsel or attorney, but he would say to him as he would to his own brother, that they ought to contest the case, and fight it out to the last. Mr. Dodge at that time explained to Judge Davis the reasons that induced them to let the settlement go on. When Mr. Dodge requested Judge Davis to write a letter he looked further into the case, and became more fully satisfied that there had never been any intentional fraud.

Judge Davis proceeded to show how the error was committed in the invoices and entries, and the effect of the law and decisions of courts in such cases, making suggestions as to changes in the law, and as to the proper mode of ascertaining actual intention to defraud to be determined by a jury, and where actual fraud was found by a jury the Secretary of the Treasury should have no power of revision.

The statement, of which the above is a mere notice, is to be continued to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 19.

SENATE.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River, appropriating $30,000 for that purpose, such appropriation to be available from the passage of the act, and asked its immediate consideration.

Objection being made by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, the bill went over.

SUBMERSION OF COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of directing a survey to be made of the Colorado Desert, with a view of submerging it with water, and also the effect of such submersion upon the climate in that locality, &c.

Mr. Jones said that two or three gentlemen had, at their own expense, caused quite an elaborate survey of the desert to be made, and reports of engineers who made the survey were submitted with the resolution. The resolution was agreed to, and the engineers' reports were referred to the committee.

NUMBER OF INDIANS KILLED IN 1873.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians captured or killed by United States troops, including women and children, during the year 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by Indians during the same period. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and several were passed.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, called up the bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the joint committee to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia. Passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the section appropriating $10,000 for the Army Medical Museum, medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon General's Office. Agreed to.

The second section of the bill, in regard to unexpended balances, was amended to read as follows:

That all balances of appropriations for whatever account made for the service of the departments of the Quartermaster General and of the Commissary General of Subsistence, prior to July 1, 1872, which on the 30th of June, 1874, shall remain on the books of the Treasury, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts against such appropriations, shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in the settlement of such accounts pending in his office.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the bill as it passed the House, which provided that all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the Army of the United States, and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before Nov. 11, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, provided that all such claims now pending and undetermined in the Department of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General of Subsistence, shall, on the passage of this act, be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, together with the evidence thereon.

The House further provided that there should be two additional members of that commission, to devote their time exclusively to the claims transferred, but the Senate committee reported in favor of striking out that section and inserting the following:

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury shall continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a report of each claim allowed by them at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, favored the adoption of the amendment, and said the Southern Claims Commission had 17,000 claims now pending before it. During the three years it had been in existence 5,000 claims only had been decided, and it would take the commission ten years to dispose of the claims already before it. The Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and Third Auditor were more accustomed to the class of claims mentioned, and better qualified to decide them than any new officer could be. He believed there should be some more expeditious tribunal for the purpose of adjusting the claims, and the Government might well afford to employ and pay the best counsel in the land to represent it before such a tribunal, and thus save much money. The Government should have counsel before the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, also favored the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Logan moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 to continue experiments with the modern breech-loading system of ordnance.

Mr. West raised the point of order that the amendment had not been submitted to the committee, and no notice had been given of an intention to offer it.

Mr. Logan said the Secretary of War favored such an appropriation, and he read a letter from that officer in favor thereof. He asked that the letter be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and gave notice that he would move the amendment to a future Appropriation bill.

Mr. West asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment repealing so much of the act of July 5, 1838, as forbids a detail of officers of the army as acting Paymasters, and authorizing the Secretary of War to make such detail, and prescribe bonds which he may consider necessary. Objection being made, it was withdrawn.

Mr. West gave notice that he would offer it as a substitute for the bill to increase the Pay Department of the army when that bill should come up, on the ground that there was no use in increasing the staff of the army after the rank and file had been reduced.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, offered an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims growing out of the war, of persons who remained loyal or who took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December, 1863, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission. Mr. Stevenson, in support of his amendment, urged that no subordinate of the Quartermaster General had a right to decide upon the loyalty of his (Mr. Stevenson's) constituents.

Mr. Frelinghuysen denied the obligation of the Government to reimburse citizens for property destroyed in the enemy's country.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the Government was bound to make full compensation for property taken or used by its troops, or destroyed otherwise than in actual battle.

Mr. Carpenter said if this country was at war with England and sent its army to Canada, the moment the lines were crossed, the army would be in the enemy's country, and the property there would be deemed as belonging to the enemy. No distinction could be made between that of an American citizen in Canada and that of an English subject.

Pending the discussion, Mr. Logan moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, reported last Tuesday from the Committee on Mines and Mining, supplemental to the act of May 10, 1872, to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, to which bill various amendments are pending—one reported from the committee, one offered by Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and one by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. Mr. Holman's amendment is that the bill shall not affect or make void the proceedings for patents on the Comstock Lode in Nevada, nor impair the provisions of the Sutro Tunnel act. Mr. Negley's amendment is, to require all applications for patents to be made within six months, or, where already made, to have the conditions complied with within ninety days, with the provision that claims on mines shall be subject to relocation by other parties, always subject to the conditions of the Sutro Tunnel act. The amendment reported by the committee was a substitute for one of the sections of the Senate bill.

Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, opposed, and argued against Mr. Negley's amendment, taking the ground that it would operate for the benefit of the Comstock Lode and to the disadvantage of the humble miner. He proposed to modify Mr. Holman's amendment by striking out all except what refers to the Sutro Tunnel act.

Without coming to a vote the bill went over to the morning hour of Tuesday next.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair,) on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An item of $58,000 for the pay of the Capitol Police gave rise to much discussion, it being urged against the appropriation that it was double the amount appropriated for that purpose in 1866.

Finally, an amendment was offered by Mr. Holman to reduce the appropriation to $21,000, provided that any disabled soldiers now on the Capitol Police be retained, and that amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 114.

The item of $130,000 for mileage of members of the House having been reached, Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment confining the allowance for mileage to actual expenses.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, as being in conflict with existing law, and the point was sustained by the Chairman.

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, offered a similar amendment, which was also ruled out on a like point of order.

An appeal was then taken from the ruling, but the decision was sustained by a vote of 129 to 20.

Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, then moved to reduce the amount to twenty thousand dollars, and sent to the Clerk's desk statements from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the amount of mileage paid to members of the Forty-second Congress was $196,557, and the amount paid at the present session (when only actual traveling expenses were allowed) was only $23,476. There was an opportunity for reformers to save $130,000 for the Congress in that single item, and he submitted that it was not fair to charge so much more for mileage than their traveling actually cost them.

Mr. Smith's amendment was rejected by a vote of 54 to 94.

Mr. Mellish, of New-York, then moved to strike out the item for mileage, and remarked that it was time this great American swindle were abolished.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, argued that, as the present Congress had deliberately declared that the compensation of members should be $5,000 and mileage, the House was bound to legislate in conformity with that. If existing laws were to be amended, they should be amended in the ordinary way. He expressed the desire that the House would, with more energy and more activity proceed to the dispatch of the important business before it. The pending bill covered 1,600 lines, and after being in session several days, they had only reached the ninetieth line. At that rate, when would the House get through this bill and reach the great questions, the financial measure, the transportation measure, the Bankrupt law, the Civil Rights bill, the Geneva Award bill, and the other important measures on which the country was looking for the action of Congress?

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to reduce the amount one-half, and expressed the opinion that ten cents a mile was a just and fair measure of compensation for traveling expenses.

Mr. Tremain replied that the British Government, with that fidelity to its pledged faith which always distinguished it, never sought to evade the responsibility of its statutes in an indirect or sneaking manner. It did business in the good old Anglo-Saxon mode of hitting the evil square in the front.

After a discussion, which had been very noisy, the committee proceeded to vote on Mr. Niblack's amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 58 to 59.

Mr. Holman suggested, as a measure of peace, an amendment repealing the law allowing mileage, but a point of order was raised by Mr. Parker, of Missouri, and the amendment was not received. The committee then rose, after having got through with only two pages of the bill, and the House at 5:30 adjourned.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITY.

The Committee of Nine, constituting the Bureau of Charity, held its weekly session yesterday, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the chair; Mr. Henry G. Pellew, Secretary.

A communication received concerning an institution called the New-York Providence Society caused an investigation on the part of the bureau of the affairs of this institution. Four prominent citizens whose names appear in the circulars of the institution as managers have been written to for information regarding it, from whom an answer has been received to the effect that the institution was totally unknown to them. The agent of the bureau reported his inability to find out anything about the place. No. 1,202 Third avenue, where the institution was represented as being located, was found to be a tenement-house, where no one was found who knew anything about the society. A colored woman finally took the papers from the agent, promising to see that they were delivered. The society, in its printed report, claims to dispense annually some $10,000, and publishes a list of contributors giving from $5 upward. Not having any clue to the society the bureau will be happy to obtain any information about this charitable institution from the public. A communication with regard to the Five Points House of Industry had been received from Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the President of the institution, asking for a thorough investigation of its accounts by the bureau. An expert accountant was sent who examined all the books and papers of the institution, and rendered a perfectly satisfactory report, which is on file at the office of the bureau, open to the inspection of everybody interested. In answer to repeated inquiries, the board would state that the Bureau of Charities is now sufficiently organized to undertake the investigation of charitable associations, and will be happy to receive through their Secretary, at No. 66 Third avenue, any information of unworthy organizations. A number of cases has been found by investigation of beneficiaries, who, it appears, receive charitable assistance from five societies simultaneously. Such cases are reported to the societies interested for their information simply, the bureau not wishing to take the accuser's place. A letter from the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society was read, requesting the bureau to make known to charitable institutions that hundreds of poor girls or children now out of employment and exposed to temptations in this City, can be furnished with good homes in the West on application to the society. Very few girls apply at the society's office, while hundreds of boys are sent West to pleasant homes. Mr. Allen, resigning from his position as Assistant Secretary of the bureau, Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton was appointed in his place. A statement in the report of last week's proceedings, concerning the support of the bureau, the committee wish corrected, to the effect that eighteen citizens, among whom were several members of the committee, have pledged themselves to the extent of $250 to the support of the bureau, which money, however, was to be used rather as a sort of reserve fund. These subscribers *ipso facto* become associates of the bureau, receive its circulars and statements, and have a right to seats at special meetings of the bureau. A hope is entertained that citizens will be found yet in sufficient numbers to subscribe the entire amount necessary to the support of the bureau, about $10,000.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE INSURANCE FUND.

A year ago the coming 27th of this month, the Stock Exchange started a life insurance fund upon the principle that upon the death of a member of the Exchange the sum of $10 should be charged upon the dues of every member, and the amount thus raised should constitute a fund for the purpose named. The sum of $10,000 is paid the legal representatives of the widow of the deceased member, one year after proof of death has been shown. Whatever surplus in the fund may exist at the end of each year is divided, and applied one-half as reserve to the fund, the other half to be credited proportionately to the assessments of each member for life insurance purposes in connection with the Exchange. The estimated number of deaths per annum is twelve, and in case of any excess over that number the reserve fund is drawn upon. So it appears that the Exchange provides the sum of $10,000 for the family or relatives of a deceased member in good standing at the time of death. The provisions of government of the Life Insurance Association of the Exchange do not give any member power to will the amount of money that will be paid after death, nor in any way to make a use of it in the way of collateral security. The creation of this fund was a wise move. During the past year, certain periods of which were marked by increased mortality in this City, there have been but twelve deaths of members.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING BURGLAR.

On the evening of April 26, 1868, the residence of Mr. Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth street, was visited by a gang of burglars and robbed of property valued at $23,000. The burglars forced an entrance to the house while the family were absent by breaking a rear basement door. They then ascended to the bedroom of Mr. Stern, on the second floor of the premises, which contained a safe in which were placed for safe-keeping United States five-twenty bonds, State and County bonds, diamond jewelry, watches, &c., which had been hypothecated with Mr. Stern as collateral for bonds advanced by him to various persons. The thieves in searching the apartment found the keys of the safe concealed between the matrasses on the bed. They thereupon opened the safe and carried off its contents, valued by Mr. Stern at over $23,000. The robbery was not discovered until the family returned, and no clue to the thieves was obtained until the June following, when one Henry, alias Thomas, Clinton, was arrested while endeavoring to dispose of a $500 Onondaga County bond, identified as one of those stolen from Mr. Stern's safe. He was committed to the Tombs for examination, pending which his counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was released. He was rearrested soon after, having been indicted by the Grand Jury, and gave $6,000 bail to appear for trial. When the case was called for trial, Clinton failed to appear. His bail was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. He was traced to the Southern States, and thence to Panama and other points in South America, where, it is alleged, he was engaged in several robberies. He returned to this City a short time ago, and was yesterday arrested by Detective Macdougal of the Central Office. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before the District Attorney to-day.

JERSEY LOCAL POLITICS.

The Spring elections throughout Hudson County will be held on the first Tuesday of April next. In Jersey City and Hoboken, beside some minor officials, there are to be elected a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Education. In Hoboken, beside these, is to be elected a City Clerk. The Republican City Convention for neither city has yet been called, and only two names of any prominence have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Jersey City Mayoralty. Dr. John M. Corneilson is one of these, but as he is already a member of the Boards of Works, it is thought he will not accept the candidature. Hon. Matthew Armstrong, of Greenville, is the name of the other gentleman mentioned. The Democrats of Jersey City have called their city convention for the 31st inst. A number of names are mentioned in connection with the nomination. Ex-Judge Randolph, Sidney B. Bevins, John B. Haight, and Henry M. Traphagen are among the most prominent of these. Mr. Haight has withdrawn from the field, and the friends of Ex-Judge Randolph are not pushing him vigorously. The contest will probably centre on Traphagen and Bevins, and it is difficult to tell who of the two has the advantage. Mr. Bevins is working hard to secure the nomination, but Mr. Traphagen has developed unexpected strength, the delegates from two of the Assembly Districts having already declared for him. In Hoboken political matters are very quiet. There is a little bubble of excitement over the City Clerkship, but it is probable that Mr. McCullogh, the present incumbent, will receive the Republican nomination, with the Democratic indorsement, while there is some talk of running an independent citizens' ticket, with Madden, of the Third Ward, for City Clerk. The indications on all sides are that the election will be an unusually quiet one.

THE COURTS.

THE TWEED SENTENCE.

THE MOTION TO ALTER THE COMMITMENT REFUSED, AND THE ORIGINAL JUDGMENT ON CONVICTION SUSTAINED.

In the matter of the application of Messrs. John Graham, Fullerton, Root, and Bartlett, the counsel of William M. Tweed, to change the words of the commitment so that the words "County Jail" shall be substituted for "Penitentiary," in conformity with the sentence as delivered, Judge Brady yesterday rendered the following decision:

There are several answers to this motion.

1. Although the act which this court is required to perform may be said to be ministerial, nevertheless, as it directly involves the precise sentence pronounced, it should be made properly before the court with the Justice presiding who pronounced the judgment of the court upon conviction. The application is to conform the minute made by the Clerk to the sentence as it was delivered by the court, and hence the propriety of the course suggested.

2. Waiving that, however, and looking at the form of the sentence itself, there is, in effect, no legal difference between it and that contained in the minutes. The first punishment declared was upon the fourth count, and it was that the defendant be imprisoned in the County Jail for the term of one year. The second was upon the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth counts of the indictment, and in these words—that "you be imprisoned for a further term of one year, to commence from the termination of the first term." The third was upon the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts, and in these words—that "you be imprisoned for the term of one year, to commence from the expiration of the second term of imprisonment." The words "County Jail of this County" were omitted from the second and third punishments, but the relation of this part of the sentence to the first, in which these words were employed, is quite apparent, and they become incorporated in it by such relation. The language, "for a further term of one year, to commence from the termination of the first term," and for the term of one year, to commence from the expiration of the second term, leaves no doubt of this as a legal result in my mind. The whole sentence is to be taken together and not in parts. It related to the indictments and trial under which the defendant was convicted. This is my view of this subject, briefly stated.

3. The Clerk, in entering the sentence, is not required by the practice which prevails in such matters to adopt the precise language used by the Court. It is the judgment which is to be entered, and that judgment conforms to the law. The omission of the place of imprisonment in such sentence, assuming such to have been the case herein in reference to the counts named, does not disqualify the Clerk from entering on the judgment the place of confinement which the law provides. The statute does not require that the sentence shall specify the prison or jail. It designates it, however, and this court has no authority to incarcerate in any other. The statute requires that whenever a sentence of an imprisonment in a county jail shall be pronounced upon any person convicted of any offense, the Clerk of the court shall, as soon as may be, make out and deliver to the Sheriff a transcript of the entry of such conviction in the minutes of the court, and of the sentence thereupon duly certified by him, which shall be a sufficient authority to such Sheriff to execute such sentence, and he shall execute the same accordingly. (3 Rev. Statutes, 10 ed., 1,032, section 13.) When, therefore, the court said that the defendant should be imprisoned in judgment of law, such confinement was to be in the place provided, and the entry of such place in the minutes was not only unobjectionable, but a duty. (See People vs. Weed, 31 N. Y., 465.)

The result is that the entry was lawful, and that that part of sentence which it is sought to change is in harmony with such sentence. The substance of both is the same, though different in form. These are my conclusions upon consideration of this matter, and the order to be entered must correspond herewith.

TRIAL OF CALLENDER, THE EX-BANK EXAMINER.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Bank Examiner, who is accused of having received a bribe of $76,000 for making a false report of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank on Oct. 3, 1871, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the criminal side of the United States Circuit Court.

Charles Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, examined the books of that bank, and said that they showed that it had, when examined by Mr. Callender, assets amounting in the aggregate to $4,535,000. Counting these assets at the value assigned to them on these books, the bank could pay all its liabilities and its depositors and have, after doing so, a surplus of $130,000. Most of the bonds and stocks in the assets had no quotable marketable value at that time in the opinion of the witness. Witness gave it also as his opinion that the value of the assets of this bank, as shown upon its books, was fully $1,000,000 greater than the true value. This, he said, shows that the bank was clearly insolvent. In answer to the questions of the District Attorney, witness said that there were plain irregularities in the books of the Ocean Bank at the date of Callender's examination. On cross-examination the witness said he succeeded Mr. Callender as Bank Examiner. In that capacity he examined the accounts of the Ocean National Bank, by the direction of the Controller of the Currency. Witness had no definite knowledge of the value set upon the securities of the bank by the people who dealt in them in October, 1871. Neither could he say definitely what notes of the bank were under protest at that period, but estimated the proportion of them in this condition as very large. He thought that more than half were then under protest, and had, in his opinion, only a very trifling value. Counsel then took the witness over each of the other classes of bonds which the Ocean Bank held as securities. He said that he had only a very general knowledge of the value of these bonds. His conclusion that the books showed over a million dollars' worth of assets more than the real value was arrived at by reducing the items as follows: Of the item of loans he would strike out $200,000; from bills discounted, $400,000; from Portage Lake bonds, $90,000; from Brunswick and Albany Railroad bonds, $60,000; Susquehanna bonds, $29,000; real estate assets, $100,000; furniture and fixtures, $11,000; suspended accounts, $20,000; suspended debts, $20,000; expenses account, $24,632; legal-tenders, $50,000; cash item, $519; general fund account, $30,000. In many of these instances the witness said his estimates were formed from the present value of these bonds and stocks, and not from their value in October, 1871. He could not give the value of them at that time.

Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, testified that on the morning of the 11th of December, 1871, that is, the day before the failure of the Ocean National Bank, Mr. Stevenson said that it was temporarily embarrassed; that it owed the Clearing-house $83,000, and had no legal tenders to pay its balance. Callender then told witness that the bank was in a perfectly solvent condition, and needed but a little assistance to get it out of its trouble. He also added that in a few days it would receive $200,000 from some railroad and $100,000 from a printing company. The witness examined the affairs of the Ocean National Bank that evening in conjunction with the other members of a committee appointed by the Clearing-house for that purpose. He found in the cash item four checks of Callender's amounting to $76,000. He also found counted as cash $11,000 worth of bonds. Among the bills receivable he found an indebtedness of Mr. Stevenson of $17,000. He then gave a statement of the other items of the bank's accounts as already testified to by former witnesses. The Ocean National Bank was thrown out by the Clearing-house Association on the 12th of December, 1871. A Receiver was then appointed, and its affairs were wound up by order of the Controller of the Currency. The books and assets of the bank showed it to be insolvent when the witness examined its books. The court here adjourned to this morning.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The time for the opening of the trial in the revenue fraud cases has been fixed by Judge Benedict for next Thursday, the 25th inst. There is some probability that a motion will be made by the defense this morning for a postponement. It is said that a new indictment has been found against Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, by the Grand Jury, now in session, and that upon the allegation of the existence of such new indictment a motion for postponement will be founded. Judge Shipman, B. F. Tracey, M. V. B. Bachman, and J. B. Erhardt, of counsel for the defense, spent considerable time in consultation in regard to this matter of postponement, yesterday, and the result of their deliberations will be developed to-day. It now all depends upon counsel on both sides, whether the trial shall commence next week. Judge Benedict is ready to hold a term, and a panel of ninety-six petit jurors has been summoned to attend at a term of the Circuit Court to begin on the 25th inst. The new indictment alleged to have been found does not differ materially, it is said, in its charges from the indictment first found, but it is thought that the allegations of fraud are drawn with more particularity and a greater number of transactions. Nearly a hundred different persons were subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury, and it is believed that all of them had information to give as to the amount of arrear taxes paid by them, which went into the United States Treasury as having been collected by Sanborn, and also as to the manner in which the collection of them was sought after, and payment of them made.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Julia Hughes, aged thirteen, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing clothing, valued at $70, from her employer....Thomas White pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Henrietta Zimmer, a domestic in the employ of Henry J. Weisenger, charged with the larceny of four diamond rings, acknowledged her guilt, and expressed her sincere penitence. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, but at the urgent request of her employer, who interceded on her behalf, the court reduced the sentence to twenty days' confinement in the City Prison....John King and John Webber pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John J. Jackson, a messenger in the employ of Kountze & Co., bankers, No. 52 Wall street, went to the United States Assay Office on the 14th February, and obtained for his employers a bag containing some twelve or fourteen bars of gold stamped with the Government brand. On arriving at the office of his employers Jackson discovered that he had lost one of the bars, valued at $417 32, and immediately retraced his steps. In his search for the lost property he encountered William R. Montgomery, who informed him that he had seen a man, whose name was subsequently discovered to be Thomas Fitzgerald, pick up a bar of gold near the Sub-Treasury Building. Fitzgerald was subsequently arrested, and admitted having found the property, which, he said, he had sold for $100. He was placed on trial yesterday, and the above facts were testified to. The jury, after considerable deliberation, acquitted the prisoner....James Gillen, indicted for the same offense, was then discharged....James McGovern and Barney Brennan pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....James Kennedy and George Hickey pleaded guilty to burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for four years....George Lockwood and John Dannor pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and the latter for five months....Neil Develin pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The committee of the Board of Erie Directors appointed to examine the books of the company, in consequence of the charges preferred by Ex-General Auditor Dunan that the accounts were falsely kept, and that the company was insolvent, met yesterday afternoon at the office of S. L. M. Barlow to consider and present a partial report of their investigation, having more especially in view the rebuttal of Mr. Dunan's assertion that the floating debt of the company was $7,000,000. Mr. Barlow informed a Times reporter that this course was decided upon in view of the fact that the opposition party were circulating pamphlets containing Dunan's defense and copies of the abstracts of accounts. The work of examining all the accounts embraced within the period covered by his charges, said Mr. Barlow, would require several weeks of diligent labor. The charge that the company had a floating debt of $7,000,000 was the most serious one, and it was for that reason that the committee had decided to meet and make a report in regard to that particular allegation. He claimed that the committee would show that the floating debt really amounted to something like $2,500,000, or not over $3,000,000 at the outside. Among other charges by Mr. Dunan was one that there were in the hands of the Treasurer audited vouchers for about $4,000,000, as yet unpaid, for supplies. Mr. Barlow asserted that this was a mistake, arising probably from the fact that Mr. Dunan had imagined that all these supplies had been used, whereas it could be shown that the greater portion of the supplies for which vouchers had been audited, were yet in hand, and were, therefore, assets of the company. With regard to another statement to the effect that the company owed $1,600,000 to employes along the line for services, in January and February and a part of December, Mr. Barlow said it was utterly false that any money was due to employes for either December or January. Already a portion of the employes had been paid for February, and as soon as the payrolls could be received and completed the remainder would be paid.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The examination in the case of Thomas W. Jones, accused of the murder of his brother, Samuel J. Jones, at Oyster Bay, on the 27th June last, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Snediker. James Seaman, Edwin B. Moore, and J. M. Brinkerhoff were examined as to the similarity of the writing in the anonymous letter and the books of account kept by the accused, but though there were some points of resemblance in the characters, the witnesses could not swear positively the manuscript was that of the prisoner. After hearing some unimportant testimony the prosecution rested. Judge Hagner for the defense called Abram Southard, of Freeport, who testified that it was he who wrote the anonymous letter last Summer. It was directed to the Postmaster, under cover for Mr. Jackson Jones. The red pencil marks on the back of the letter were made by witness for the purpose of identification. He kept a duplicate of the letter, bearing similar marks, until very recently, when he tore it up and threw it into a barrel containing waste paper. He, however, found two pieces of it, which he produced. Witness' object in writing the anonymous letter was to discover if Jarvis, the colored man, who had been talking of the murder, was the guilty person. Judge Hagner then moved for the discharge of the prisoner, and on consent of the District Attorney, who said he did not believe the prisoner guilty, and expressed his regret that the accusation should have been made, Judge Snediker stated that he fully concurred in the opinion of counsel, and therefore the prisoner was honorably discharged.

PIGEON-SHOOTING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF LONG ISLAND.

The pigeon-shooting match between Walter B. Ireland and John Green, for the championship of Long Island, took place yesterday afternoon at Dexter's, on the Jamaica road, Long Island. The articles of agreement called for the contestants to each shoot at fifty single birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, with 1¼ ounces of shot, each to find trap and handle for each other, for $400 and the championship of Long Island. The contest created unusual interest, and a large crowd was present, among them several professionals from New-Jersey and this City, and also members of the New-Jersey, New-York, and Long Island shooting organizations. The day was dark and cloudy, and just adapted for good shooting. Shortly after 2 o'clock the principals came on the ground, and the contest commenced. Green used a muzzle-loader, while his opponent used a breech-loader. Mr. D. Green was chosen Judge for Green, Mr. C. Wingate for Ireland. Mr. G. Lampheer, of the Long Island Shooting Club, was selected Referee. Before the contest commenced, the betting was in favor of Green at 50 to 40, which was readily taken by Ireland's partisans. Both men made fair shooting, and the contest was very close. After each had shot at twenty birds, Ireland was two ahead, having killed seventeen to his opponent's fifteen. When each had reached thirty birds the score stood: Ireland, 25; Green, 23. Ireland continued to keep the lead, although he had the most difficult birds to shoot at, being wild and strong. On the forty-sixth bird Ireland won the match, having "shot out" his opponent, who was six birds behind. The following is the score:

Ireland—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1. Killed 37, out of 46 shot at.

Green—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0. Killed 31, out of 45 shot at.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Johnny Murphy and Steve Taylor, two pugilists, quarreled in Houston street yesterday evening. Murphy keeps a liquor-store in Mott street, and Taylor lives in Jersey City. Accompanied by a large gang of roughs, they finally entered Werner's lager-beer saloon, No. 12 East Houston street, and came to blows. The gang at once set on Taylor and beat him badly, striking him on the head with a bung-starter. Officers Townsend and Hart, of the Fourteenth Precinct, rushed into the place and arrested Taylor. Murphy succeeded in making his escape. Taylor, after his wounds were dressed, was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

THE BRUTAL POLICEMEN.

Mr. Joseph Kollman, so brutally beaten by Officers Fitzpatrick and Tuohey, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in his residence, No. 407 East Forty-sixth street, remains in a critical condition. Fitzpatrick and Tuohey were brought to the Coroner's office yesterday, and Coroner Kessler committed both to the Tombs to await the result of Mr. Kollman's injuries. It would now appear that Fitzpatrick's character is not as good as represented. On Jan. 2, 1873, he drew a pistol on Officer Liliendoll, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and sent his resignation to Police Head-quarters. He was reappointed on the force on Jan. 30, 1874.

THE HARBOR POLICE-BOAT.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday it was resolved to reduce the force of employes on the Harbor Police-boat, and thereby necessarily reduce the expenses. Resolutions were adopted declaring that on and after the 1st of April the salaries of the employes be reduced as follows: The cook to $50 per month, the mess-boy to $20 per month, and the deck-hand to $50 per month. The position of steward on the boat was abolished, and Michael J. Cullen, the steward, was notified that on and after the 1st prox. his services would be dispensed with. It was also determined that hereafter there should be but one deck-hand employed on the boat, instead of three as heretofore, and Anthony Bishop and Patrick T. Welsh, deck-hands, now in the employ of the department, were notified that their services would not be required after the 31st inst. The services of John D. Silliman, Boat Captain, will also be dispensed with after the 31st inst., and the board ordered John Martin, the pilot, to assume the dual position of Boat Captain and pilot on the 1st prox.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

THE MOIETY QUESTION.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GROCERS' AND IMPORTERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

An adjourned special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held at the rooms of the association, No. 86 Wall street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, President, in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on Trade Statistics and Publications in relation to the moiety question now pending in Congress. At a meeting of the board last Tuesday afternoon, a report on this subject was submitted by the committee, but owing to the informality of its presentation at that meeting, which was called for other specified purposes, the report was referred back to the committee, and the special meeting of yesterday decided upon. The committee revised materially their report presented on Tuesday, and the advance sheets with which the members of the press were favored, and the contents of which appeared the next morning in several of the daily papers, did not contain the full opinions of the board. At the meeting yesterday the revised report, together with resolutions, were read by Mr. C. E. Hill, Chairman of the committee, and a motion for their acceptance prevailed. Pending their adoption a discussion of the report followed, in which Messrs. H. Farrington, G. W. Lane, R. B. Minturn, and other members expressed their views. Mr. G. W. Lane approved of the resolutions, but moved that the report be amended by cutting out from the first paragraph the following section:

"It will have been noticed that the arguments on the subject before the Committee on Ways and Means have taken two positive declared views—one side asserting that the importing merchants, specially of this City, were thieves who must be watched, and if caught must be caught by thieves; the other side maintaining with equal force that this same body were all honest and incapable of fraud. In the opinion of your committee, the board will do well to take the middle course, denying the correctness of either of these views."

The motion prevailed after debate, and the report was then unanimously adopted as expressive of the views of the board, as herewith given:

The Committee on Trade and Statistics, to whom the whole matter of the proposed revision of the Revenue laws is intrusted, beg leave to offer a few remarks on the recent discussion of the subject of moieties, &c., at Washington, in the hope that such representation may be made to Congress as will prevent unwise legislation, to the great injury, not only of the Government, but of the mercantile community of the whole country. Cases of great hardship have undoubtedly occurred under the harsh interpretation of confused and conflicting laws by unscrupulous persons seeking only their individual ends. While urging upon Congress the pressing necessity which that body themselves recognized in the acts of June 27, 1866, and March 3, 1873, asking for a revision of the collection laws, which this board had the honor to lay before them last January, we still take the ground that it is as much the interest of the merchant as it is of the Government that frauds be detected and punished. We maintain that no honest merchant could long remain in business should it become the rule that frauds went unpunished, and we regard the present outcry against the laws, as they exist, bad as they are in some respects, as dangerous in the extreme, tending, as it does, to the repeal of all proper as well as improper safeguards. In the opinion of your committee, frauds must be detected and punished in every proper way which can be devised; to this end we propose to offer some suggestions. One method which seems to have escaped the attention of all sides at Washington, is to have honest servants from highest to lowest in the revenue service. If it be said this cannot be accomplished, we beg to disagree. Other nations collecting large sums in revenue succeed in doing it in a great degree. Certainly we will not confess to be more corrupt than they. Pay the officers of all grades, from the collectors to the common laborers, fair compensation for the work to be done. Give them no greater interest to serve than that they are paid to serve. Keep them in their places as long as they are faithful and efficient, and punish them to the fullest extent when convicted of fraud or wrong-doing. Rotation in office may be good political doctrine, but, as merchants, we certainly see the folly of its being applied, as it now is, to the conduct of so large a business as the collection of the revenues of the nation. We venture the opinion that it is unworthy of so practical a people as we are that this custom prevails, and to it, more than any other one cause, we attribute the disgraceful exhibit we are now making to the world. Abolish the distribution of moieties, if for no other reason than its demoralizing tendency. Can we wonder that a laborer, earning but $3 per day, takes $25 or $50 to make a return of bags of coffee weighing 160 pounds at 125 pounds, or nutmegs and pepper showing a like shrinkage? That is his "moiety." Is it strange that a sampler, on like wages, takes sugar from a particular hogshead, conveniently put in a shipment for that purpose, when it grades for duty two cents per pound, instead of three and one-quarter cents, like the remainder of the lot? The $100 or $200 he gets is his "moiety." Would a Customs officer in charge of a bonded warehouse knowingly allow merchandise to be delivered without any permit, unless he, too, had a "moiety?" And yet, do we hear that any investigation is had into the conduct of these officers? Do we even hear that they are discharged from the service? In the revision referred to we recommended that all the laws be repealed which allow officers of the Government to compound claims for duties, &c., on fraudulent entries. This is, in the estimation of your committee, a strong bearing on the question before us. If persons here or elsewhere know that their misdeeds, if detected, would be publicly made known, and punished as other offences, they would, we think, in many cases, be deterred from committing them. It is believed that in past years large sums of money have been realized by the dishonest importer, who was willing to risk being detected in his false weights and other frauds, feeling that he would, (as he has done) even in that case, pay less duties than his honest neighbor. But in the opinion of your committee, the due repression of fraud does not require the use of methods of arbitrary character, and doubtful constitutionality, such as the acts, or portions of acts of Congress of March 5, 1863, and March 2, 1867, under which, seizures of books and papers have been made without notice, on warrants issued under mere *ex parte* testimony; and we earnestly ask the repeal of these obnoxious enactments. If these suggestions meet the views of the board, we beg to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This board on the 17th January, 1872, had the honor to transmit to Congress a copy of resolutions then adopted, which were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this board, all officers of the Customs should be paid adequate and liberal salaries of fixed amount, and all provisions of law for additional compensation by way of extra fees, and moieties of seizures, should be unconditionally abolished.

Resolved, That defrauding the revenue in any manner through the Customs being an offense not only against the Government, but also against the merchant and every tax-paying citizen in the land, is of too gross a character to be compromised by favor, or condoned for money, thus transforming a triple crime into a mere commercial venture, which, if successful, may be repeated until the offender, grown strong in his ill-gotten gains, is enabled to evade justice, and continue the offense to the grievous injury, if not to the absolute ruin, of the conscientious importer who scrupulously complies with the requirements of law.

Resolved, That every seizure of goods made, and every action commenced, for an alleged infraction of the Revenue laws should be prosecuted to final judgment in the courts, to the end that the innocent be vindicated or the guilty punished, and that any person thus convicted of a willful and deliberate fraud upon the revenue should not only be compelled to respond in ample money damages, but should also be prohibited forever (or a period of three years) thereafter from transacting any business whatever with the Custom-houses of the United States, unless Congress by a special act remove his disability.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress such further legislation as may be necessary to secure these desirable objects, and to insure a vigorous and efficient administration of all the laws in this behalf, for which purpose it is ordered that a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the signatures of the President and Secretary, be forwarded to the appropriate committee at the national Capitol;" and,

Whereas, In obedience to the acts of Congress of June 27, 1866, and March 3, 1873, asking for the suggestions of competent persons, this board carefully examined the existing laws and the changes proposed therein, and suggested such alterations as were dictated by their long and varied experience, which work was duly placed before Congress last January; and,

Whereas, Recent events have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in taking this action, and the necessity for prompt legislation on the subject, therefore, reaffirming the aforesaid resolutions, and maintaining the position this board has taken in the reports and documents referred to,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that the distribution among officers of Government of proceeds of seizures, fines, and penalties, otherwise known as moieties, should be abolished, and that such salaries should be paid in lieu of all other compensation as, coupled with the prospect of promotion and advancement as in other positions of life, would secure in all departments faithful and efficient service.

Resolved, That all laws which allow officers of the Government to compromise claims for duties and penalties under fraudulent entries, should be repealed, and that persons accused should in all cases be brought to trial before the proper courts.

Resolved, That the acts of March 5, 1863, and March 2, 1867, and all other enactments under which seizures of books and papers are made on *ex parte* testimony, are unjust in principle, iniquitous in practice, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That this board respectfully asks that these matters may receive the profound attention of the honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress at the earliest practicable time, in order that they may frame such wise and unmistakable laws as will protect the revenues of the nation and also the honest merchant, and tend to the punishment of all wrong-doers.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be duly attested by the officers of this board and printed, and that copies be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

The meeting then adjourned.

BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S ABSCONDING BOOK-KEEPER.

Although detectives have been on the lookout for several days past, nothing has as yet been heard concerning the whereabouts of Frederick A. Bailey, Messrs. Badeau, Lockwood & Co.'s absconding book-keeper. The experts are still at work in examining the books of the firm, with a view to discover the exact amount stolen by Bailey, but have not arrived at any satisfactory conclusion. As reported in The Times of Wednesday last, the sum may reach or exceed $100,000. Mr. Badeau said yesterday that the absconding book-keeper's peculations have been carried on for a period of three or four years, and it was no easy matter to overhaul and carefully inspect the books for so long a period. It is rumored that Bailey fled the country with a young woman he had paid considerable attention to for some time past, but no one verifies the truth of the story. His perfidy, however, has brought ruin upon at least one family, if it has not seriously affected the future prosperity of the well-known fruit-dealers on Greenwich street.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

After the exaggerated reports which have been published in this City for sensational effect, of the condition of the people in Bengal, it is a relief to learn the true state of affairs. A writer in the *New-York Herald* gave the other day the number of persons threatened with starvation at 65,000,000. This we knew to be a gratuitous misstatement; but the latest information from the Governor General of India has now come to hand, and the worst anticipations do not bring up the number of distressed people to 3,000,000. So much for the veracity of the *Herald*. The area of the distressed districts is well ascertained, and comprises parts of districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Dinagepore.

It is expected that there may be slight distress in other districts, but none of importance. The viceregal telegram to Lord Salisbury goes on thus:

"Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea. Of this quantity 100,000 arrived. We have been keeping up for some while a constant stream of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons a day into distressed districts.

Private trade is bringing in grain from North-west and Punjaub at the rate of 1,600 tons a day. Local transport, which has been main difficulty, now fairly well organized. Over 50,000 carts now employed in districts north of Ganges, under contracts, in bringing in Government grain, will shortly be increased to 70,000.

In worst districts distribution of relief is being given by circles of moderate area, each village being visited and dealt with.

Two deaths from starvation reported in Monghyr. None elsewhere yet, but in parts the lowest classes are gradually becoming pinched, and without Government measures severe and extensive famine would have already begun.

Cannot as yet speak with certainty of some parts, such as Rungpore, which Sir Richard Temple is about to visit, but on the whole my present impression is that the difficulties of supply, transport, and local organization, although very great, have been or will be overcome.

Great difficulty from disinclination of people to apply for relief; therefore, although stringent tests will be carefully avoided in the worst districts, and every means taken to supply the people with food, I cannot guarantee, in dealing with a population so numerous, and scattered over an area so large and difficult of access, that cases of starvation may not occur.

Estimated famine expenditure to end of February, rather over £2,500,000."

Subscriptions from private sources are flowing in rapidly. The Indian Government have advanced £3,000,000 sterling. A subscription at Calcutta has already reached £100,000, which is as much as England sent to Chicago, and all the principal cities in the United Kingdom, except Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, they say, are doing a great deal.

The gratitude of the native Indians for what the Government has done for them is warmly expressed. They are deep in wonder and thankfulness at the kindness of the "great Sarkar" and the "good Empress Queen of India," and regard the action of the Government as such as "no King before them ever did." While acknowledging the magnitude of the calamity there is, therefore, much reason for hope.

INTERESTING TO DOCTORS.

Judge Pratt rendered the following decision yesterday on the mandamus obtained by counsel for the Long Island College Hospital compelling the Coroners to show cause why the unclaimed bodies at the Morgue should not be given up for medical purposes:

In the matter of the Long Island College Hospital against the Coroners of the City of Brooklyn, and the keepers of the Morgue of the said City of Brooklyn: On reading and filing the affidavits of Samuel G. Armor, A. J. C. Skene, and A. H. Bates, members of the Faculty of the said Long Island College Hospital, and the order to show cause herein, dated March 11, 1874, and after hearing Daily & Brower, attorneys for the said Long Island College Hospital, and Thomas H. Rodman, District Attorney of Kings County, for the said Coroners and keepers of the Morgue.

Ordered—That the said Coroners of the City of Brooklyn, and the keeper of the Morgue of the said city be and are hereby ordered to deliver up to the Professors and teachers, on an order of the Dean of the Faculty of the said Long Island College Hospital, the remains or body of any deceased person, for the purpose of medical and surgical study, provided that said remains shall not have been regularly interred, and shall not have been desired for interment by any relative or friend of said deceased person within twenty-four hours after death; provided also, that the remains of no person who may be known to have relatives or friends shall be so delivered or received without the assent of said relatives or friends, and provided that the remains of no one shall be so delivered or received who has been detained for debt, or as a witness, or on suspicion of crime, or who shall have expressed a desire in his or her last sickness that his or her body may be buried, but such remains shall, in the cases specified in this proviso, be buried in the usual manner; and provided, also, that in case the remains of any person so delivered or received shall not be subsequently claimed by any surviving relative or friend for interment. And the said college shall decently bury, in some public cemetery, the remains of all bodies after they shall have answered the purposes of study, as aforesaid.

THE MARSHALL DIVORCE CASE.

The appeal in the divorce suit of James Marshall against Martha G. Marshall, was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Plaintiff, it appeared, sued defendant to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The defendant answered, setting up that at the time of her marriage with plaintiff he had been divorced from a former wife in this State, the decree being against him, and containing a prohibition that he should not remarry during his divorced wife's lifetime; that concealing this fact from defendant in this suit, and representing that the former decree was in his favor, and plaintiff and defendant being then both residents of this State, he induced her to go to Pennsylvania, and there they were married. Upon this state of alleged facts, plaintiff applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, to settle issues in the case to be submitted to a jury. The Judge refused to entertain the motion, holding that plaintiff had no standing in court, and from this decision the present appeal was taken. On the part of plaintiff the appellant, it was contended that, notwithstanding the prohibition in the former decree against him, the second marriage having taken place in Pennsylvania, and not in this State, he had sufficient standing in court to entitle him to have the issues settled; that such marriage, even if it had taken place in this State, would not be invalid after cohabitation with an innocent party, although he might be liable as for a misdemeanor. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SEAL LOCK COMPANY.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part II., yesterday, before Judge Freedman and a jury, the case of The Whitney Arms Company against S. L. M. Barlow and others, was tried and decided in favor of plaintiff. The suit, which was against Barlow and his two co-trustees of the American Seal Lock Company, was similar in fact, and involved the same principles of law, as that in which Thomas Jones was plaintiff and the same parties defendants, and which was reported in The Times of yesterday. Plaintiff in this case, as in the other, furnished materials to the company, and, on the ground that defendants had neglected to file with the County Clerk the certificate required by statute, sought to hold them personally liable as Trustees of the company, under the provisions of the statute to that effect. The evidence being in, the jury, under directions of the court, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $6,595 84.

THE BILL TO PAVE FIFTH AVENUE.

Acting under instructions from Mayor Havemeyer Mr. Jacobus, one of the attachés of his office, made an examination, yesterday, of Fifth avenue, between Waverley place and Sixteenth street, with a view to ascertain if it required a new pavement, as provided by a bill now before the Legislature. After making an inspection Mr. Jacobus reported that the present pavement was in a fair condition, but that there were some depressions in it which required repairs. Small portions of the pavement, on the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and also at the junction of Eighth street, were found sunk below the surface. The former was caused by laying new gas-mains and the latter by a rail track. After hearing the report, the Mayor was informed that the bill before the Legislature provides for a more costly and extensive work, namely, the paving of Fifth avenue, from Waverley place to Sixtieth street. He stated yesterday that the action of the Legislature in relation to paving the streets of this City is an usurpation of the rights of the Common Council. It is deemed probable that he will send Mr. Jacobus to inspect the remainder of the avenue.

THE SEPARATION OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The Board of Police yesterday passed the following resolution, which is a preliminary step toward the enforcement of that section of the Sanitary code requiring all houses to be provided with separate receptacles for ashes and garbage:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police issue a special order, requiring a careful examination of all premises and tenements required to provide and keep receptacles for ashes and garbage, and report in writing, without delay, all premises (designating them by street numbers) at which such receptacles have not been provided, as is required by section 95 of the Sanitary code, such reports to be immediately transmitted to the Superintendent, and by him laid before the Board of Police.

THE SEASTEDT WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Seastedt will case was continued yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. Testimony was given on behalf of the contestants, proving that the signature of Eliza Leastedt to the document was not in her handwriting, and is a forgery as they claim.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. ANDREWS' NOMINATION.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED PARADE-GROUND—RESULT OF THE TIMES' EXPOSURE OF THE PERMIT BUREAU.

The regular session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair.

A resolution was adopted granting permission to Mr. Thomas Hicks, the artist, to remove his portrait of Ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther from the Governor's Room to the Academy of Design for exhibition. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Executive Department,
City Hall, March 19, 1874.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: Mr. George H. Andrews, whom I nominated to your honorable body for appointment as Commissioner of Police, in place of Henry Smith, deceased, has, in a note to me of the 18th inst., definitely withdrawn his consent to accept the office if his nomination should be confirmed.

Under these circumstances, any further consideration of my communication to your honorable body submitting his name for your approval will be unnecessary.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

After the communication was read Alderman McCafferty said that the board should not let it pass unnoticed. The Mayor, in nominating Mr. Andrews, gave general satisfaction to the people of this City, without distinction of party. In declining the nomination Mr. Andrews deserved the thanks of the people, whose interests he had protected in the Tax Office. Mr. McCafferty then offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Aldermen be and are hereby tendered to Hon. Geo. H. Andrews for withdrawing his consent to allow his name to be used as a nominee for the position of Police Commissioner, this board believing that in doing so he has yielded to the appeal made to him by a large number of the citizens of this City in the interests of its tax-payers.

Alderman Cooper was of opinion that the communication of the Mayor did not formally withdraw the name of Mr. Andrews, as should have been done. He believed that the name was still before the board.

Alderman Van Schaick said he would not yield to any man in his personal respect and appreciation of the public services of Mr. Andrews, but he thought that Mr. McCafferty's motion was not timely, as the Mayor had not formally withdrawn the name. The resolution was then laid over, and a motion of Alderman Flanagan requesting the Mayor, in view of the declination of Mr. Andrews, to withdraw his name, was adopted.

Alderman McCafferty submitted a series of resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass a law providing for a vote of the people on the question whether a rapid-transit road shall be built by public capital, and empowering the Governor and a number of Commissioners to select the route. The resolutions were carried.

Alderman Koch offered the following resolutions, which had previously been transmitted to the board by the delegates of the German property-owners of the Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, who passed them at a recent meeting:

Whereas, The pending amendment to the Constitution relating to the Erie Canal, if adopted, will, by preventing certain improvements, prove highly injurious to the State, and will tend to drive our Western trade to other channels; be it

Resolved, That that portion of the amendments to the Constitution relating to the Erie Canal be stricken out; and be it further

Resolved, That the channel of the canal be dredged to a depth of seven feet, and that those locks not already altered be enlarged to meet all the requirements of trade.

The resolutions were adopted.

Alderman Koch then moved that the Legislature be earnestly requested to repeal the law providing for a parade-ground for the First Division National Guard on the upper part of the island, as Tompkins square has been assigned and is sufficient for that purpose. The motion was laid over.

Alderman McCafferty here rose to a question of privilege. He said that in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 18th there was what purported to be an interview between a reporter and Assistant District Attorney Allen. He desired to have the interview read.

Alderman Monheimer—I rise to a point of order.

President Vance—State your point of order.

Alderman Monheimer—It is that the Alderman must show that it relates specifically to some member of this board.

Alderman McCafferty [glancing at the evening paper referred to]—The matter concerns every member of this board. Mr. Allen is reported to have said to the reporter that he would have closed up the dens of infamy in the Eighth Ward, near a certain public school, but for the interference of Aldermen in behalf of the owners of these houses.

Alderman Monheimer—I repeat my point of order.

President Vance—It is well taken.

A motion allowing Mr. McCafferty to proceed was then adopted, and the Alderman continued to read extracts from the alleged interview. Having finished them, he said that the board should defend itself from such a grave accusation, and show that it was not the protector or defender of sinks of infamy. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to interrogate Mr. Allen in regard to his statement.

The motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 7.

Alderman Van Schaick believed the proper course was to pass a resolution of censure on the Assistant District Attorney for not causing such dens to be removed, especially those near a public school. He offered a substitute to that effect.

Alderman Kehr said the substitute would not cover the ground. Nothing could remove the blemish and slur on the board, except an investigation. Mr. Van Schaick's amendment was then lost.

Alderman Flanagan—I move we treat the article with the contempt it deserves.

A motion to postpone the consideration of the article was then adopted.

The Committee on Law presented the following ordinance relative to the permit system, which has been exclusively exposed in The Times.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE TRAVEL AND COMMERCE IN AND UPON THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS OF THIS CITY.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

Section 1. All ordinances or portions of ordinances now existing which impose a penalty or penalties for the placing or hanging of goods, wares, merchandise, signs, awnings, or articles upon or suspended over any sidewalk or street in this City are hereby repealed, and the Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized and directed to prevent any such obstructions.

Sec. 2. All ordinances requiring, authorizing, or directing the Corporation Attorney to receive, sue for, recover, or collect penalties for the obstruction of the sidewalks or streets, or the hanging or placing of signs or awnings in this City, are hereby repealed; and he is hereby directed to discontinue all actions now pending to recover penalties in such cases.

Sec. 3. The ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate Permits for Street Stands, Show-cases, Signs, Stairways, Hoistways, and Deliveries," approved Feb. 24, 1866, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Van Schaick said that the present permit system was a nuisance and an outrage on the merchants of this City, who should be protected and not oppressed by an ordinance of the Common Council. The ordinance was then laid over.

Alderman Cooper presented another ordinance in relation to permits. It provides that the Mayor should have power to grant them within the area lines, that the fee should be $2, and that a book containing an alphabetical list of all permits granted should be open to the inspection of the public. This ordinance was also laid over.

The Committee on Public Works reported in favor of erecting a building for a fire-engine company in the Nineteenth Precinct. The report was laid over.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the board to collate all the resolutions of inquiry directed to the Controller which remain unanswered.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the board to notify the heads of departments that the payment of salaries to non-residents is illegal.

The board then adjourned until Monday next.

THE JUSTICESHIP OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

There is no new feature in the fight for the Seventh District Civil Court Justiceship. Mr. Stemmler's appeal against the order granting a new trial will come up for argument before the General Term in a few days, and Mr. Stemmler will not, pending the decision of the court, take his seat on the bench. Mr. McGuire, he says, will not hear or decide any cases until the question is settled; but he (Mr. Stemmler) is advised that the verdict of the jury constitutes him Judge of the Civil Court, and he will claim the office until that verdict is set aside.

TWO ALLEGED POLICY-DEALERS.

John W. Schonfield, of No. 5 Clinton place, was committed in default of $500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of running a policy shop at the above number. This is the second time that Schonfield has been brought up to answer. Wm. Weber, who says he resides at No. 128 Third avenue, was held in default of $500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, charged with running a complete policy shop at No. 128 Third avenue. In both the foregoing cases a number of blank tickets, books, and other paraphernalia connected with the lottery business were captured and brought into court.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE OF AGED PEOPLE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday contains the following: "An interesting wedding occurred on Mt. Adams on Thursday evening, one of the high contracting parties being Mrs. Pabst, aged sixty-nine, who has long been a resident on the Mount. The groom is a wealthy gentleman from Chicago, over seventy years of age. The two venerable lovers at an early age were playmates in Germany, and there began to love each other, though the fates separated them for a number of years, exceeding an ordinary lifetime. The young man came to America, married, and in time amassed a large fortune, his wife dying about two years ago. The young woman also came to this country, married, but her husband, who since died, was not quite so fortunate in accumulating worldly wealth. We learn that the venerable bridegroom furnished the funds for the wedding outfit, and that the celebration, in all its details, was very enjoyable."

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FROM CONTROLLER GREEN—THE VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following communication of Controller Green was sent to the Common Council yesterday:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Controller's Office, March 17, 1874.

To the Common Council:

Agreeably to section 21, article 2, of the revised ordinances of the City of New-York, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of contracts and instruments purporting to be contracts deposited, filed, and registered in this office during the year 1873.

Statements are appended showing the total payments made upon each contract on account of street improvement fund, and the condition of the respective works at the end of the year; also the amount paid upon each contract from moneys raised by taxation and by the issue of stocks and bonds of the City.

The disbursements during said year (1873) upon these classes of Corporation liabilities, as appears by said statements, are respectively as follows:

1. On work payable in whole or in part from assessments, (the means being derived from assessment bonds)	$3,182,721 65
2. On work and supplies, the means for which are derived from taxation	591,937 46
3. For work or supplies whose cost is defrayed by the issue of stocks and bonds on account of the permanent debt	1,185,962 57
Making a total on these three accounts of	$4,960,621 68

I renewedly call the attention of the Common Council to the very large number of contracts for regulating, grading, &c., sewering and otherwise improving the streets now in progress, for the payment of which it will be necessary to provide a large amount of money. Subsequent experience not less than the condition of the Treasury has added much force to the suggestions submitted with a similar communication one year ago.

The amount of street improvement bonds, or assessment bonds on account of street improvement fund, outstanding on 31st day of December, 1873, represents the advances to contractors and others, and may be classified as follows:

1. Amount in advance to contractors and others, on works now in progress and for which assessments are not yet confirmed	$5,028,841 18
2. Amount in advance to contractors and others on works for which assessments have been confirmed	7,508,158 82
Making a total of	$12,537,000 00

The above aggregate includes advances made on special contracts by the Department of Public Works, and also advances on works carried on by "days' work," under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

In consideration of this large and increasing debt, incurred mainly in the interest of property-holders, a large proportion of the amount, as above stated, being represented by assessments levied and open for collection, and in a majority of cases due for a number of years, it is again respectfully suggested and urged that new works of this character hereafter projected and undertaken shall be such only as are deemed indispensable, and unmistakably called for by the owners of property who are directly concerned, and who are required and who are willing to reimburse the City for their construction.

Not until the holders of real estate so largely benefited by these improvements respond more cheerfully and promptly to the requirements of the corporation and discharge their assessments will the tax-payers be relieved from the burden of providing a large amount annually to meet the interest on bonds, and for enormous sums on account of vacated assessments. Ample justification for this appeal to the Common Council is found in the startling fact that while the collections on this class of assessments during the last six months of 1873 amounted to only $897,067 33, the assessments vacated during the same period (from July to December, 1873,) represents a total of $613,333 34. Excess of "collections over vacations," $283,733 99.

A statement like this does not require the aid of rhetoric, and should arrest the attention of all who are responsibly connected with the Government of this City, or interested in its welfare.

A large number of street improvements, involving large expenditures, and "carried on by days' work, or in such other manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may deem expedient," have been commenced, and actively prosecuted since the 1st of January, the costs of which do not properly find place in this exhibit for 1873.

A much larger number of works of this class, as you are aware, have been authorized by the Common Council, and will doubtless be set on foot at the convenience of the same official, and under his sole direction and control, without sufficient regard to the condition of the "collection of assessments," or the interests of the mass of the tax-payers of the City.

Is it not well, as custodians of important public trusts, to consider whether this new way of doing work by private contract, or by "days' work," so suddenly inaugurated, which, ignoring the usual forms, guaranties, and safeguards which the law has wisely provided, delegates vast unrestricted power to a single official, is wise and in accordance with the general public good.

There is a very widespread sentiment among property-owners that the cost of executing the public works is far greater than it should be.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY STOCK.

The following proposals for $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York were opened by Controller Green yesterday:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
E. Pearson	$6,000	102.00
George Ihrig	2,600	102.00
M. Courtney	10,000	103.00
M. C. Bouvier	5,000	101.75
M. C. Bouvier	5,000	101.87½
M. C. Bouvier	5,000	102.00
M. C. Bouvier	6,000	102.12½
M. C. Bouvier	5,000	102.25
Green Brothers	1,800	101.50
Washington Life Insurance Co.	110,000	100.00
Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford	100,000	100.00
Ætna Insurance Co., New-York	10,000	100.05
Goshen Savings Bank	10,000	101.65
F. M. Wise	2,000	103.00
D. R. Briggs	5,000	101.00
F. W. Bampton	5,000	101.50
Thomas O'Connor	25,000	101.75
M. Cronin	20,000	101.50
John S. Roch	15,000	102.16
Thomas Cotrell, Jr.	1,000	104.00
William Sinclair	20,000	104.00
William Sinclair	10,000	104.50
Home Insurance Company	100,000	102.55
Home Insurance Company	100,000	103.05
Ætna Insurance Co., New-York	20,000	101.00
James M. Shanahan	4,000	102.00
Limbert & Co.	8,000	100.00
John M. Armstrong	5,000	100.00
C. C. Putnam	100,000	103.25
William & John O'Brien	100,000	101.27
Samuel E. Van Dusen	5,000	100.00
Isaac J. Carpenter	1,000	101.00
P. White	2,500	100.50
J. A. Carey, Agent	15,000	100.00
Geo. K. Sistare	200,000	102.51½
Geo. K. Sistare	200,000	103.03
Geo. K. Sistare	200,000	103.11
Parker Handy	50,000	102.63
Parker Handy	50,000	103.10
Safeguard Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	103.70
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution	25,000	101.50
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution	25,000	101.62½
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution	25,000	101.75
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution	25,000	101.87½
Geo. K. Sistare	292,500	101.01
Geo. K. Sistare	250,000	102.00
Geo. K. Sistare	125,000	102.90
Geo. K. Sistare	292,500	103.01
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	103.50
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	103.65
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	103.75
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	104.01
Alden Sampson	25,000	101.51
J. F. Carpenter	1,000	100.00
Queen Fire Insurance Company	100,000	102.63
J. T. Bates & Co.	3,000	101.00
J. T. Bates & Co.	2,000	102.00
J. T. Bates & Co.	5,000	103.00
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	200,000	103.02
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	200,000	103.03
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	150,000	103.13
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	103.28
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	103.31
Geo. K. Sistare, Jr.	50,000	103.53
Staten Island Savings Bank	10,000	102.50
Staten Island Savings Bank	10,000	102.75
Staten Island Savings Bank	5,000	103.00
Staten Island Savings Bank	5,000	103.25
Staten Island Savings Bank	5,000	103.50
Geo. Gralen (received by mail)	4,500	101.00
Total	$4,583,800	

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at their offices, corner of Leonard street and Broadway. The Executive Committee reported that they had considered five proposals for furnishing granite to build a bulk-head or river wall, and recommended that the contract be given to the Bodwell Granite Company of Rockland, Me., their bid being the lowest, under the proposals opened March 4. The board confirmed the action of the committee. The board also confirmed the action of the committee in awarding the contract for a steam floating derrick of capacity to lift ten tons to Mr. Gilbert H. Ferris, of Brooklyn, his tender being the lowest under the proposals opened the 17th of March. The bids were, Mr. Ferris, $5,980; Mr. John Dunn, Fourth avenue, $7,111. The committee reported that they had had under consideration a communication from the Controller relative to applications for grants of lands under water. In reference to the application of Mr. Thos. Crane, they recommended that the Controller be informed, in reply to his communication asking whether the issue of the grant in question, the application for which was now before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, would interfere with the plans of the Docks Department; that the issuing of the grant in question, of land between Ninety-ninth street and One Hundredth street, would not interfere with the plans of the department provided the easterly limit of such grant shall not be beyond the bulk-head and pier line as established in 1857, and provided the grantee shall first agree to commence the work of filling in and improving the said premises at such time as shall insure the completion of the filling in thereof on or before such date as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall deem to be the earliest practicable date therefor, the City to be secured against default, under said agreement; and that a clause shall be inserted in the grant to the effect that in case the City shall at any time require any of the said premises for its own use as a street or for permanent improvement of the water front, no charge shall be made to the City for any part so required, or for the costs of any improvements or structures thereon, or for damage thereto. The Executive Committee made a similar recommendation in the case of Benjamin A. Willis, who applied for a grant of land under water at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, and between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and about one hundred feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth street, Harlem River. It was stipulated in this case that the easterly limit shall not be beyond the bulk-head and pier line as established in 1858, and in all other respects the conditions and provisions were the same as in the grant to Mr. Crane. The resolutions of the committee were adopted by the board in both instances. It was also resolved that permission be granted to Marietta Vanderveer Hall to drive piles and erect a platform thereon on her property north-east of the adjoining pier, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Harlem River, subject to certain provisions, among others that the work shall be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Docks, and that the north-easterly line of the extension shall not beyond the pier and bulk-head line as established in 1857. Permission was given to the Hudson River Yacht Club to erect a club-house at the foot of Seventieth street, North River, its dimensions to be twenty feet by twenty, the building to be occupied for boating purposes only. The petition was granted subject to the condition that the building be erected under the supervision of the Superintendent of Docks for the district, and in conformity with the Fire laws of the City, and that it shall remain only during the pleasure of the board. After disposing of some further business of a routine character the board adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants thirty-three, amounting to $129,944 37. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $19,551 25; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $48,223 51; collection of assessments and interest, $1,352 45; market rents, $916 50; water rents, $309 35; vault permits, $116 17; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $183; licenses, Mayor's office, $43 25; permits to tap water-pipes, $108 50; total, $70,803 98.

THE CANAL DEBT.

MEMORIAL FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE OF CHICAGO TO THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following memorial to the New-York Legislature in support of the bill now pending before that body for the funding of the canal debt of that State, has been adopted by the Directors of the Board of Trade of Chicago, and on Friday last was forwarded by Secretary Randolph:

Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, convened as the Legislature of that State. The undersigned, in behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and of the commerce of the North-western States, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the fact that the commercial interests of that portion of the country whose chief communication with the markets of the East and Europe has been by the Northern Lakes, are deeply concerned in the success of any and all measures tending to the cheapening of transportation for their surplus products, and regard the improvement of navigation, and the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal, as of the first importance, not only to Western interests, but also in as great or greater measure to the prosperity of the State and City of New-York, and being advised that a bill is now pending before your honorable bodies, having for its object the funding of the canal debt of the State of New-York in such a manner as will relieve the canal revenues from the liability to meet this indebtedness in the near future, and also providing that the future revenues of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals shall be, in the main, devoted to the care and improvement of those canals, would take the liberty of urging upon your honorable bodies the importance of early and favorable action on the measures referred to, and in doing so may, perhaps, properly suggest that new or enlarged facilities are in progress of completion, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, will inevitably result in the diversion of a large amount of business from the lines within the control of the State of New-York, unless the facilities across that State are improved to their fullest capacity and rendered available at the lowest possible rate. Your memorialists feel justified in saying that the North-west desires to maintain and continue the commercial intercourse that has existed so long, and has grown to such large proportions, with the people of the State and City of New-York and which has been largely conducted by the Erie Canal; but they recognize the fact that they may be powerless to control the future course of trade unless the competition in other directions is met promptly and liberally by the State of New-York. Respectfully submitted by vote of the Board of Directors of the City of Chicago.

GEORGE M. HOW, President.
CHARLES RANDOLPH, Secretary.

THE SUIT AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ.

In the suit of David Hatch against Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, the time for the defendant to answer expired on Wednesday; and Mr. E. J. Maxwell, Mr. Hatch's counsel, has notified the defendant that he will enter judgment. Before the suit was begun, Mr. Hatch wrote to the late Senator Sumner, with whom he was acquainted, asking his advice in the matter. Mr. Sumner replied through his Secretary that he thought Mr. Hatch had a good cause for action, and advised him to begin suit at once. A few days before Mr. Sumner's death, Mr. Hatch received an autograph letter from him, repeating his former opinion, and urging Mr. Hatch to push the matter vigorously.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Wm. J. Lee recovered $300 yesterday, in a suit against the city, in which damages were laid at $1,000. On election day of 1873, some boys, in order to make a bonfire, stole a few boards from an old frame building, owned by Mr. Lee, at the corner of Hudson avenue and Fleet street. The poor residents in the neighborhood, thinking the building was about to be demolished, commenced to tear down the loose lumber and carry it away for fire-wood. The example of the first ones brought others, and very soon there was nothing left of the building but the cellar and tin roof. Lee claimed, but upon what ground did not appear, that his building was destroyed during an election riot, and accordingly sued the city. The jury took the same view and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, placing the damages at $300.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 868 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,202 bales; to the Continent, 6,712 bales; coastwise, 1,507 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 41,282 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton less active; Middling, 16⅛c.@16¼c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 6,551 bales; gross receipts, 6,748 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,000 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 276,026 bales.

GALVESTON, March 19.—Cotton firm; demand general; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 650 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,850 bales; to the Continent, 3,180 bales; coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 81,578 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 1,494 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,855 bales; coastwise, 940 bales; sales, 1,283 bales; stock, 61,035 bales.

MOBILE, March 19.—Cotton easier at quotations; Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 208 bales; exports, coastwise, 135 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 59,255 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 19—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 103½; New 5s, 104⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 39¾@40; Preferred, 65. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40@40¼.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £664 during the past week. The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £75,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 47⅞ ⅌ cent., is now 46⅞ ⅌ cent. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 19—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26,239,000f. during the past week. Rentes closed at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 62s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, March 19.—Refined Petroleum, 12d.@12¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin opened at 7s. 3d. and closed at 7s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s.@34s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 16@16½ reals ⅌ arroba. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 93@95 premium; short sight, do., 97@98 premium; sixty days, gold, 116@117 premium; short sight, do., 120@121 premium; on London, 144@145 premium; on Paris, 115@116 premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 West. Union..s3. 78	100 Pacific Mail.....c. 44⅝
900 do........ 77⅞	900 do............ 44½
100 do.......b3. 77⅝	100 do............ 44⅝
1900 do........ 77¾	500 do........s3. 44⅝
1300 do........ 77⅝	100 do............ 44⅜
700 do......s3. 77⅝	100 do.......b3. 44⅜
700 do........ 77⅝	500 do............ 44¼
1200 do........ 77⅞	1200 do............ 44⅜
1600 do........ 77½	100 do.......s3. 44¼
500 do.......b3. 77⅝	800 do............ 44¼
1700 do........ 77½	800 do............ 44⅜
300 do......s3. 77½	300 Erie Railway...... 44
100 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do......s60. 43
300 do........ 77⅝	200 Rock Island....s3. 105¾
500 do......s3. 77½	300 Lake Shore.....s3. 78⅝
100 North-western..... 54⅝	1900 do............ 78⅝
300 do......s3. 54⅜	100 do.........c. 78¾
100 do.........c. 54⅜	700 do.........s3. 78⅝
800 do.......b3. 54⅜	1900 do............ 78½
200 do........ 54½	200 do............ 78⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.101⅜	100 do.......b3. 78⅝
300 Toledo & Wab..... 47½	100 Union Pacific.b3. 34⅛
100 do........ 47⅜	100 do.........c. 34⅜
15 do........ 47⅞	700 do............ 34⅛
300 do........ 47¼	100 do............ 34¼
100 do........ 47⅞	400 St. Paul............ 43¼
100 Ohio & Miss..... 31	100 Pacific of Mo..... 41⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U.S. 6s,'81.C..120	$2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......118⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........12.117	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.119⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....118½	1,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old.. 91½	1200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 77½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 70¾	200 do.......b3. 77½
5,500 Ohio 6s,'86....104½	1500 do............ 77⅜
5,000 Brook. 6s W.L. 93	200 do.......s3. 77⅜
6,000 Erie 1st M......103½	500 do.......s3. 77⅜
1,000 Buf. & Erie, N.. 98	300 do.......s3. 77¼
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.111½	2900 do............ 77⅜
16,000 L. S.Con.Coup. 97	100 do.......b3. 77⅜
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 84¼	1000 do............ 77⅜
6,000 do........ 84⅜	400 do.......s3 77¼
1,000 U. Pac. 10s,Inc. 79¾	1000 do............ 77⅛
1,000 D.,L.&W.Conv.104¼	100 do.........c. 77⅜
1,000 G. West. 2d M. 84	300 do.......b3. 77⅜
4,000 do........ 84⅜	1500 do............ 77⅜
1,000 M. & Essex 2d. 99¾	100 do.......s3. 77¾
1,000 C. P.Gd.B..b. c. 94⅝	100 do.......s3. 77⅝
8,000 N. J.Cen.Conv.102	600 do.......b3. 77⅝
3,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106	200 do............ 77⅝
1,000 do........c.106½	100 do............ 77⅝
1,000 C. & Pitts. 4th. 89¾	100 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.b3.101⅜
5,000 do........ 89½	400 do.........s3.101
1,000 C., R.I.& P. 7s.105	300 C. & Pitts. Guar.. 87½
1,000 M.& St. P. 7s,G. 88¾	500 D., L. & W...b. c.109¼
2,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. Div....... 81	200 do.........b30.109⅝
	200 U. Pac....b. c. b3. 34⅛
8,000 C. & M.Con.S.F. 93⅛	600 do.......s3. 34⅛
3,000 C. & N.W. Con. Cou.G. B.b. e. 87¼	100 do............ 34⅛
	100 do............ 34⅛
10,000 C.,C & I.C. 1st. 91	400 do............ 34
20,000 do........ 91⅛	400 do.......b3. 34⅛
25 Phenix Bank......100	500 do............ 34⅛
100 Penn. Coal.......285	800 do............ 34¼
400 P.M. S.S.Co.b.c.c. 44⅛	500 do............ 34⅛
1100 do........ 44⅛	100 do............ 34⅛
100 do.......b3. 44⅛	100 P.,F.W. & C. G.b.c. 94⅞
200 do........ 44⅛	100 C., M. & S. P.b.c.c. 43⅛
100 do.........c. 44⅛	2600 C.,M.&S.P.Sc.b.c. 79
100 do........ 44⅛	200 Tol. & Wab....b. c. 47⅜
500 do........ 44⅛	100 do.......s3. 47
12 Adams Express.. 99¼	100 do............ 47¼
200 do.......b.c. 99½	100 do............ 47½
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 44½	100 do.......s3. 47⅜
100 C. & N. W..b. c. c. 54⅛	10 Chic., Bur. & Q..104
500 do........ 54⅜	100 P. R. R. of Mo.b.c. 41⅛
400 do........ 54⅝	125 Alb. & Sus....b. c. 94
700 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 78⅜	25 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 31
100 do........ 78½	100 do............ 30⅞
200 do........ 78¼	100 A. & Pa. Pref.b.c. 16¾
700 do......s3. 78⅝	15 do............ 17
100 do.........c. 78⅝	200 do............ 16¾
200 do........ 78⅝	100 do............ 16⅝
100 do.......s10. 78½	200 do............ 16⅞
200 do........ 78⅜	200 O. & Miss....b. c. 30⅞
200 do.......b3. 78¾	500 O. & M. Scrip.b. c. 85
300 do........ 78⅝	500 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅛
100 do.......b3. 78⅝	100 do.......s3. 31⅛
200 do........ 78⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union........ 77⅝	200 Erie R........s60. 43⅜
500 do......s3. 77½	100 do............ 44
200 do........ 77⅞	100 Lake Shore....... 79⅛
1400 do........ 77½	23 N. Western....b3. 54½
200 do.......b3. 77⅞	800 do............ 54⅝
10 Amer. Dis. Tel..... 61	700 do............ 54⅛
100 Pacific Mail...... 44⅜	100 do.......s3. 54⅛
300 do.......b3. 44⅜	100 do............ 54⅜
100 do........ 44¼	200 St. Paul Pref....... 64½
200 do........ 44⅛	100 do............ 65¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....101⅛	600 St. Paul Scrip...... 79
100 do........101⅛	400 Tol. & Wab.......... 47¼
300 do........101	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........119½
8,000 U.S.5s, C.,'81.114⅜	2,500 U. S. 10-40 C..114½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Al.&S.1st.b.c.102½	10 Adams Express...100
1,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 79¾	100 N.Y. C. & H...b.c.101¼
4,000 do.....b. c. 79⅞	100 do............100⅞
4,000 Cl.&P.4th.b. c. 89½	100 do............100¾
20,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st.......b. c. 29¾	200 do............100½
	700 do............100⅜
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.111½	200 Erie R........b. c. 44
7,000 do........111¼	100 do............ 43⅞
500 Mor.& Es. 1st.106	200 do............ 43⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 86½	60 Erie Pref............ 70
	200 Harlem............132¾
50 Cont'l Bank..b. c. 75	400 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 78⅝
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 44½	100 do.........c. 78⅝
100 do......s3. 44⅝	100 do.......b3. 78⅝
1300 do........ 44⅝	100 do.......s3. 78⅝
800 do......s60. 44	300 do............ 78½
600 do.......b3. 44⅝	100 do............ 78⅝
400 do......s3. 44⅝	6800 do............ 78⅛
700 do........ 44¼	300 do............ 78½
1500 do........ 44⅛	3300 do............ 78⅜
300 do........ 44⅝	200 do.......s3. 78¼
800 do......s3. 44⅝	5800 do.......b3. 78⅜
500 do........ 44⅝	500 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 34⅛
900 do........ 44⅜	500 do............ 34⅛
100 W. U. Tel...b. c. c. 77⅜	107 Cl. & P. G'd..b. c. 87⅝
500 do......b3. 77¾	424 do.......b3. 88
600 do......s3. 77⅜	1200 C. & N. W..b. c. 54⅛
200 do........ 77⅝	100 do............ 54⅜
300 do........ 77⅝	100 C., C. & I...b. c. 75½
1000 do........ 77⅝	200 C. & R. I...b. c. s3.105½
200 do........ 77⅝	200 do............105⅛
100 do......s3. 77⅝	200 do.......s3.105½
100 do.........c. 77⅝	700 C., Mil. & St. Paul Scrip.b. c. 78⅜
100 do.......b3. 77⅝	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 43⅛
100 do........ 77⅝	100 do............ 43⅛
600 do........ 77⅝	200 T., W. & W..b. c. 47¼
500 do........ 77⅜	1000 do............ 46⅞
800 do........ 77⅜	400 do............ 47
1100 do........ 77⅜	50 Alt. & T. H......... 12¼
600 do........ 77⅜	136 Mor. & Es...b. c. 92¾
1100 do........ 77⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 30⅜
30 U. S. Express...... 71⅞	100 At. & P. Pf...b. c. 16¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5000 Union Pac. Inc... 80	400 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100½
30 Consol. Coal...... 48	300 do.........s3.100⅞
700 Pacific Mail...... 44⅛	100 do.......b3.100½
200 do........ 44⅛	100 do............100¾
200 do........ 44⅛	400 Union Pacific...... 34⅛
100 do.......b3. 44½	100 do.......s3. 34
1000 do........ 44⅛	100 North-western...... 54¼
100 do........ 44½	100 do.......b3. 54⅜
400 do........ 44⅛	200 do............ 54⅜
3600 West. Union........ 77⅝	100 C., C. & Ind........ 75⅛
200 do........ 77	400 Rock Island....b3.105½
1000 do........ 77⅛	300 do............105
1300 do.......b3. 77⅛	100 St. Paul............ 43⅛
1100 do........ 77⅛	300 do............ 43
800 do........ 77⅛	800 do............ 43
600 do........ 77⅛	700 do............ 42⅞
500 do........ 77⅛	100 do.......b3 42⅞
100 do......s3. 77⅛	295 St. Paul Scrip...... 78⅛
100 do......s3. 77	200 Del., L. & W.......109⅛
1200 do........ 77⅛	100 Tol. & Wab......b3. 47⅛
500 do.......b3. 77⅛	400 do............ 47
200 Erie Railway.... 43⅞	100 do.......s3 47⅛
1200 do......s60. 43⅜	900 do............ 47
300 do........ 43⅜	100 do.......s10. 46⅞
3900 Lake Shore........ 78⅛	500 do............ 46⅞
2300 do........ 78⅛	500 do............ 47
50 do........ 78⅛	400 Bos., H. & Erie..... 1⅞
900 do........ 78⅛	10 C., B. & Q.......103⅜
2300 do......s3. 78⅛	400 Han. & St. Jo....... 30
5000 do........ 78⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......... 30⅞
500 do.......b3. 78⅛	100 Atlantic & Pac...... 16½
1200 do........ 78⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....... 30⅞
1800 do........ 78⅛	

THURSDAY, March 19—P. M.

The Treasury Gold sale, to-day, of $1,000,000 realized 111.81 for $880,000, and 111.82@111.84 ⅌ cent. for $120,000. Most of the subsequent sales in the open market were at 111⅞@112 ⅌ cent. The speculation is not active, and there is scarcely business enough doing to pay one-half the Gold Brokers for attending the Room.

The Exchange market has a firm look as to rates, but the actual transactions to-day were comparatively light. London, 60 days, $4 85 to the £ Sterling.

On the Stock Exchange there is a very undetermined or halting tone to the Share speculation. There is a good deal doing in Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and a few other Stocks, but the fluctuations are so slight as to reflect what is called a "Broker's market," rather than substantial outside orders. The Street is quite free of clique combinations at present, and there was no Washington or other news to-day to create a sensation. The Railroad, Telegraph, and Pacific Mail Stocks, now on the street, are held with apparent confidence and carried on cheap Money, on the calculation that better prices will be made later in the season when the currency questions are settled at Washington. The Public Funds and the other Railroad Mortgages move steadily on the daily investment orders that appear at the Exchange Board and at the offices of the prominent dealers in the Public Funds, like Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, First National Bank, &c.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—March 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119⅝
American Gold	112	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	106	105½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¼
St. Paul Common	43¼	42¾
Western Union	77¾	77⅛
Union Pacific	34¼	34
Lake Shore	78¾	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash	47¼	47⅛
Harlem	132½	132½
North-west	54¾	54⅜
North-west Preferred	72	72⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	30¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	108¾
Central New-Jersey	105½	105
Panama	115½	115½
St. Paul Preferred	64⅞	64¼
Erie	44	43¾
Atlantic and Pacific	17	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	30⅝

The quotations, it will be noticed, are generally lower than yesterday, consequent on free transactions between the Brokers at and after the Second Board, in Lake Shore and two or three other Stocks. The Shore speculation, altogether, left off somewhat *Bearish*.

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold $41,000 in redemption of the principal of the Public Debt, and $46,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts, $436,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct., reg., '81.....119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118⅝
6 ⅌ ct., coup., '81......120	5-20 reg., '67.........119
5-20 reg., '62......117	5-20 coup., '67.......119⅝
5-20 coup., '62......117	5-20 reg., '68.........118
5-20 reg., '64......119	5-20 coup., '68.......119¼
5-20 coup., '64......119⅛	10-40 reg.............114
5-20 reg., '65......119⅛	10-40 coup............114¼
5-20 coup., '65......120¼	5s, coup., '81.........114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..118⅛	6s, Currency..........116⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Central 6s,'87. 95¼	C.&N.W'n Ext.Bds. 89
N.Y.Central 6s,R.E. 91	C.&N.W'nC.G'dBds. 87⅛
N.Y.Cen. 6s, Sub..... 92	C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.103
N.Y.Cen. 7s,'76...... 102	H.&St.Jo.8s, Conv.M 79½
N.Y.Cen.1st, Reg.... 106	D., L. & W'n 1st.....103
N.Y.Cen.1st,Coup.... 106	D., L. & W'n 2d......103½
Erie 1st, Extended..103½	D.,L.&W'n 7s,conv..104½
Erie 2d 7s, '79......100	T.&W.1st,St.L.Div.. 86
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 98	T.&W.Cons.Conv.... 70
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 99¾	Gt. W'n 1st, '88..... 93⅛
Long Dock Bonds...... 99	Gt. W'n 2d, '93...... 83½
B.,N.Y.&E.1st,'87.... 89	Gal. & Chic. Ext.....102
H.R.7s,2d.S.F.,'85...105	Cal. & Chic. 2d...... 99
H.R.7s,3d,'75........102¾	C., R. I. & Pac......104½
H. Con.M.&S.F.6s,...100	Morris & Essex 1st..106⅝
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.102½	N.J.Cen. 1st,new....106¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d...... 98	N.J.Cen.Conv'le.....102
Mich.C.Con.7s,1902.. 98	P.,Ft.W.& Chic. 1st.106
M.C.1st, 8s, '82.....109	P.,Ft.W.& Chic.2d...101
C.,B.&Q.8 per ct.1st.111¼	Cleve. & Pitt. 3d....100
M.So.7 per ct. 2d....101	Cleve. & Pitt. 4th... 89¾
M. S.&N.I.S.Fd,7p.c.105	Chic. & Alt. S. F.....100
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...102½	Chic. & Alt. 1st.....106
C.,P.&Ash.Old Bds... 97	Ohio & Mis.Con.S.F. 93
D.,Mon.&Tol. Bds.... 97	Ohio & Miss.Consol.. 92
L.S.Div.Bds......... 96⅞	Ohio & Miss. 2d...... 80
L.S.Con.Coup.Bds.... 97	D. & Sioux City 1st.. 90
L.S.Con.Reg.Bds..... 96½	St. L. & Iron M'n 1st. 95¾
P.R.7s,guar.by Mo... 98	M.&St.P.1st, 8s,P.D.107
Cen.Pac.Gold Bds.... 94½	M.&St.P.7s,G'd,B.D. 87
Western Pac. Bds.... 87	M.&St.P.1st,La.C.D. 90½
U. P. 1st Bds........ 84⅛	M.&St.P.1st,C.&M.. 80½
U.P.Land G't 7s...... 82⅞	M.&St.P.2d.......... 80
U.P.Income 10s...... 79½	Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 93½
Ill.Cen.7 per ct.,'75..102	Joliet & Chic. 1st...104
B.&S.Ill.R.1st,8s.... 96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 91
Alton & T. H. 1st....100	C., C. & I. 2d....... 66
Alt.& T.H. 2d,Pf..... 85	T.,Peo.& War.E.D... 89
C.&N.W'n S.F........102½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101
C.&N.W'n Int.Bds.... 97	Cedar F.& Minn.1st. 76

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103	103⅛
Camden and Amboy	123	123¼
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼	20½
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	89¾	90
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

Mr. Joseph C. Williams, of Messrs. George B. Grinnell & Co., (the firm in great difficulties in the September panic,) has been restored to membership at the Stock Exchange. The senior of the house was restored some weeks ago to his membership.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
New-York Tribune Association Stock.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Leather, sides	4,166
Cotton, bales	2,226	Grease, pkgs	107
Eggs, bbls	2,543	Stearine, pkgs	82
Flour, bbls	13,636	Tallow, pkgs	252
Meal, bbls	200	Pork, pkgs	928
Meal, bags	250	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,233
Wheat, bushels	69,080	Lard, tcs	1,369
Corn, bushels	18,400	Lard, kegs	750
Oats, bushels	15,000	Butter, pkgs	1,520
Malt, bushels	1,200	Cheese, pkgs	155
Peas, bushels	1,500	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,088
Grass-seed, bags	231	Pea-nuts, bags	113
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pkgs	1,685
Hops, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds	226
Hides, No.	740	Tobacco, pkgs	566
Hides, bdls	136	Wool, bales	1
Skins, bales	113	Whisky, bbls	329

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—8,700 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 830 bales Cotton, 153 bxs. Bacon, 8 tcs. Hams, 203 pks. Tobacco, 3 bbls. Flour, 50 bxs. Hams, 25 tcs. Tobacco, 2 bales Skins.

By the bark Cato, for Cork—19,316 bushels Corn.

By the brig Nancy Ross, for Port a Pitre—1 Carriage, 34 pks. Tobacco, 30 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 40 cases Lard, 100 bushels Corn, 100 cases Kerosene, 550 bbls. Flour, 1,210 Shooks.

By the ship Oxford, for London—11,072 bags Oil-cake, 25 cases Essential Oil, 100 tcs. Beef, 6 hhds. Stearine, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Canaan, for London—23,115 bushels Wheat, 247 bxs. Bacon, 130 tcs. Beef, 191 bbls. Pork, 86 casks Scraps, 1,000 Oars, 2,800 bbls. Flour, 311 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Cazique, for Exeter—6,370 cases Petroleum, 100 Oars.

By the brig Alpha, for Exeter—1,575 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—322 pks. Agricultural Implements, 509 bxs. Meat, 1,181 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bxs. Extract, 2 tcs. Bladders, 35 bbls. Beef, 1,240 bales Tobacco, 21 bxs. Ore, 6 bales Coffee, 16 cases Cigars, 15 bxs. Spokes, 99 bxs. Skins, 56 cases Machinery, 25 bbls. Meal, 5 cases Sewing-machines, 5 pks. Hair, 1,225 rolls Leather, 403 bales Hides, 34 cases Wool, 592 bbls. Flour, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bags Clover-seed, 200 Oars, 300 bxs. Bacon, 23 bbls. Guts.

By the brig Paquete de Nova-York, for Oporto—24 bxs. Clocks, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,072 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Agnes, for Norkoping—1,080 bxs. Bacon.

By the brig Osseo, for Gibraltar—2,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,118 cases Tobacco, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 60,000 Staves.

By the steamer Claribel, for Porto Cabello, &c.—1 case Hardware, 15 bxs. Chairs, 1,730 bbls. Flour, 64 pipes Wine, 20 tcs. Hams, 8 bbls. Beef, 29 cases Butter, 70 cases Shoes, 210 bbls. Pork, 37 cases Oil, 2 bxs. Sugar, 382 pks. Fish, 10 bbls. Oats, 20 bxs. Crackers, 400 bxs. Soap, 14 cases Lard.

By the steamer City of Merida, for Havana, &c.—15 bxs. Tubes, 90 bxs. Butter, 8 bxs. Bacon, 500 bxs. Fish, 222 bbls. Beans, 23 cases Opium, 20 cases Spirits Turpentine, 12 bbls. Pitch, 8 pks. Hams, 50 cases Domestics, 100 bags Coffee, 7 cases Leather, 6 pks. Hats, 50 bbls. Red Oil, 850 pks. Lard, 1,497 bags Rice, 11,000 reams Paper, 505 bbls. Cement, 500 bbls. Plaster, 20 bbls. Beef, 700 cases Oysters, 35 cases Rifles, 5 cases Primers.

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

BRICKS—There has been a restricted business reported in nearly all kinds of stock within the previous range. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $3 75@$5 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$52. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ⅌ 1,000.

COCOA—Has been in limited request at nominally unchanged prices, with Maracaibo quoted at 22c.@27c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. The better grades of stock have been comparatively scarce.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull throughout, with values quoted more or less nominal. A sale of 4,000 bags Rio, by the Asteria, at Baltimore, was reported at $25 40, gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this morning, was 71,297 bags, and at the outports, 12,190 bags, with 82,100 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been very light and summed up thus: 320 bags Maracaibo, 308 bags Jamaica, 275 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, this morning, was 32,863 bags and 45,905 mats, including of Java, (Government,) 2,829 bags; Java, 45,905 Grass mats; Singapore, 2,094 Grass mats; Ceylon, 3,507 bags; Maracaibo, 1,594 bags; Laguayra, 2,958 bags; Jamaica, 4,976 bags; San Domingo, 979 bags; Porto Rico, 7,530 bags; Costa Rica, 4,153 bags; Mexican, 2,908 bags; Savanilla, 1,041 bags, and of Curacoa, 339 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 22c.@22½c.; fair, 23½c.@23⅞c.; good, 24¼c.@24¾c.; prime, 25c.@25¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 22c.@26c.; Java, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 23½c.@25½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 21c.@22c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26c., and Jamaica, 23c.@25c.

COTTON—A moderately active business has been reported for early delivery in good part for export at rather easier prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported of 3,108 bales, including 1,460 bales to shippers, 350 bales to spinners, 498 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,300 bales (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening, and 17,500 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option, closing at 15¼c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; July, 17 3-32c.@17⅛c.; August, 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,226 bales, including 1,041 bales from Norfolk, 183 bales from Baltimore, 1,002 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,149 bales, and thus far this week, 57,473 bales, against 68,260 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,287,526 bales, against 2,934,717 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 36,404 bales; to the Continent, 13,950 bales. Stock—In New-York, 127,114 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 704,581 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

EGGS—Have been abundant and much depressed on a limited demand, at from 16c.@19c. for fresh, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for good to prime. Limed stock unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement reported in State and Western Flour, but at generally easier prices. Shipping extras have been quite freely dealt in, but at a reduction, in most instances, of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the main business having been within the range of $6 25 for standard to $6 50 for good, and $6 70@$6 75 for choice, part to arrive. Superfine brands of the better qualities have been wanted, and having been comparatively scarce, have been exceptionally firm. Trade and family extras have been depressed and irregular, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly in a jobbing way. Holders, as a rule, have been more urgent in their offerings of stock. The sales reported since our last have been 13,700 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 10; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 60, mainly at $6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 50, mainly at $6 60@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 15@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 50@$6 75, mostly at $66 0@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,200 bbls. shipping Extras, within our range, of which 1,000 bbls. were good Extra State, to arrive within three weeks, at $6 60 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 15
Extra State	6 25@ 7 50
Extra City	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy throughout. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 60 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 60@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour continues in very limited request within the nominal range of $7@$9 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in rather more demand at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been rather slow of sale, within the range of from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 60, chiefly at $4 50, for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 370 bbls....Bag-meal has been quiet since our last, within the range of $1 55@$1 60 for Coarse, $1 62½@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively quiet and somewhat unsettled in price. Prime Milwaukee stock, in lines or boat-loads, has been offered sparingly and held with confidence, generally at $1 53 for No. 2, with $1 52 bid for export. Most other kinds of Spring have been rather slow of sale, and quoted a trifle lower. Winter Wheat has been inactive at irregular figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 66,500 bushels at $1 54@$1 56 for No. 1 Spring in odd lots; $1 51@$1 53½ for Ordinary to Choice No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 47@$1 49 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 47@$1 48 for average lots; $1 44@$1 54 for Ungraded Spring; $1 70@$1 75 for White Western; $1 60, in part, for Red Western. For forward delivery, some inquiry has been noted, chiefly for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, of which about 50,000 bushels have been reported sold, March and April options, but without reliable particulars....Corn has been moderately sought after, mainly for home trade purposes, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels at 85c.@88c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 87c. for good average, and 85c. for ordinary samples; 88c.@90c. for old Mixed do., chiefly at 90c. for prime lots; 87c.@89c. for Yellow Western, from track and delivered; 87c. for do., from store....Rye in moderate request, and quoted at 98c.@$1 02....Barley very quiet; prices favor buyers; sales of 20,000 bushels German and Hungarian were rumored, but without reliable particulars....Barley-malt dull at about former rates....Oats have been in fair demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels, at 62c.@64¼c. for inferior to strictly prime White Western; 60c.@62¼c. for Mixed do.; 60c.@60½c. for Black do., and 61c. for Black State....Feed selling in lots within the range of $26@$32 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—The dealings have been on a limited scale, with values quoted weak. Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ⅌ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, Prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at about former quotations; 500 bales Jute Butts sold to arrive on private terms. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅛c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute rejections at 3½c. ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 1,200 Montevideo, 330 Wet-salted Texas, and 525 City Slaughters, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been generally inactive, yet quoted steady; 175 bbls. New-Orleans sold in lots, at 69c.@71c. ⅌ gallon. The auction sale of New-Orleans announced for to-day was postponed to Friday (to-morrow.) The stock in first hands here this morning was estimated at 1,100 hhds. Cuba, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, and 10,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote Cuba Muscovado Refining, 31c.@34½c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@42½c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin held firmly, but quiet, on the basis of $2 45@$2 50 for Strained; 800 bbls. sold at $2 45 ⅌ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable; 200 cases sold at 54½c.

OILS—Of Linseed, 60,000 gallons, this and next month's deliveries, reported sold at 95c.; market otherwise quiet. Quotations essentially as before.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet throughout, with Crude quoted for early delivery at 6¾c.@7c. in bulk, and 10½c.@10¾c. in shipping order....Refined, here, at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and at Philadelphia at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, at 20c.@20½c....Naphtha at 9c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very tame, but quite stiffly held at $16 12½@$16 25 for new Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for Western Prime Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Extra Prime. For forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, May option, sold at $16 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs dull, with City quoted at from 7¼c.@7¾c., and Western wholly nominal....Cut-meats quiet but steady; sales, 40 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12 lbs., on private terms; 10 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¼c.; 11,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12@10 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; 750 Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 11c.@12c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6⅝c.@6¾c....Bacon has been scarce and very stiffly held, but has been inactive. Sales for early delivery, 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 9½c., with Western do. quoted at 9¼c., and do. Short Clear at 9¼c., and for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Cumberland at 8c.; and other round lots of stock, particulars of which were not made public....Lard has advanced slightly on an active demand, closing firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅝c.@9⅜c. for fair to very choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 525 tcs. City Steam at 9⅜c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c.; 2,800 tcs. Refined at 9⅞c., quoted at the close at 9½c.@10c.; 600 firkins do. at 9⅞c.; and 100,000 lbs. do., in pails, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., March options, at 9 7-16c.@9½c., closing at 9½c.; 2,000 tcs., April, at 9 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs., May, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 1,000 tcs., June, at 9 13-16c.@9⅞c....Beef in good request at full rates. Sales 200 bbls. and 50 tcs. within our range. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess ⅌ tierce; $20 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in active demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 350 bbls....Butter has been in limited request at drooping rates. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@45c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and 45c.@50c. for primo to choice; 42c.@50c. for fair to choice do., pails; 31c.@40c. for Western; 36c.@43c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ⅌ lb....Cheese has been quite moderately sought after, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16c. for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed stock, 5c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock, ½c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after, mostly for home use, at 9⅞c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been inactive at about former figures....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bushel....Timothy at $3 15@$3 30 ⅌ bushel....Calcutta Linseed at $2 70, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request in a jobbing way at about previous rates, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@10c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been slow in all lines since our last, with Mace quoted steady at $1 18@$1 28 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 15@$1 17½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Clover at 49½c.@51c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Ginger at 11⅝c.@13c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but quoted steady. The demand for refining stock has been limited. Sales have been made of 347 hhds., 1,020 bxs., and 241 bags, including 133 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at the latter rate; 1,020 bxs. and 241 bags at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; 14 hhds. Demerara at 8¼c.; 150 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 20 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 7⅝c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c. Refined Sugars in less request, with Crushed at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; Soft White, 9¼c.@9½c.; Yellow, 7⅞c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The movements in raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1874	17,266	29,635	171,808	49
Receipts since M'ch 1	22,209	15,955	48,047	1,211
Total	39,475	45,600	219,855	1,260
Sales since March 1	22,308	11,055	52,689	1,049
Stock March 19, '74	17,167	34,545	167,166	211
Stock March 20, '73	15,505	20,720	110,355	2,664

TALLOW &c.—Tallow has been in good demand and firm as to values, with sales reported of equal to 240,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7⅝c....Of Stearine, 128 tcs. Western sold, part at 9⅝c.; market firm.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at, however, rather easier prices, with sales of 3,000 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted firmer, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at 96c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet, with, in most instances, the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. The demand for Grain room was comparatively limited. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was also in rather slack request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d., 100 cases Clocks at 20s., measurement; and, by steam, 1,450 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 325 bxs. Bacon and 600 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton, with Grain quoted at 10½d. asked ⅌ 60 lbs....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour, to complete cargo, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., with 2s. 6d. now asked; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ standard bushel; 8,000 bushels do. at 10½d. ⅌ 56 lbs.; 190 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 300 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton; 150 tcs. Pork and 800 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, (through freight,) 4,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ⅌ bushel....For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 479 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 57s. 6d....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 431 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl. to the United Kingdom, and the usual additions if to the Continent. ....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, a British bark, 857 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, including Provisions, &c., at current rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 400 tons Provisions at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 600 bbls. Flour, 1,200 tcs. Lard, 800 bxs. Bacon, 1,250 pks. Tobacco, 1,200 rolls Leather, 2,300 pks. Mercandise, at market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Cronstadt, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ⅌ lb....For Lisbon, an American brig, 213 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, two American barks, 306 and 202 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $5 50; three American barks, 424, 336, and 291 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, and four American schooners, 459, 193, 174, and 135 tons, at $5@$5 50; two American brigs, 208 and 204 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $3@$3 50; a British ship, 474 tons, and a British brig, 235 tons, with Sugar, from Caibarien, at $5 12½@$5 25....For New-York, two American barks, 470 and 411 tons, two American brigs, 445 and 422 tons, an American schooner, 275 tons, three British barks, 512, 428, and 303 tons, and a British brig, 320 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5@$5 50; and an American brig, 361 tons, with Melado, from do., at $4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Flour dull and unsettled; small business. Wheat—Spring steady at $1 22½ for No. 2; Amber dull; small business; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 50@$1 51. Corn inactive at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track. Oats a fraction better at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2, at east side, on track. Barley and Rye—Nothing done. Whisky dull at 92c. Pork firm at $15 50; small lots, $15 75. Dry-salted Meats firm and active at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8c. for Clear Sides, up-country seller April; ¼c. higher here cash. Bulk Meats—Sales of Short Clear Middles at 8⅜c. Bacon firm and active at 6⅞c.@7c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard—9c. asked; 8¾c.@8⅞c. bid. Hogs quiet at $4 75@$5 for light; $5@$5 35 for medium; $5 35@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle firm at $2 75@$4 25 for Texans; $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for choice to extra. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 24@$1 24¼; No. 2 Spring at $1 18 for regular; $1 19 for fresh, spot; $1 19⅜@$1 19½ April; $1 23¼ May; No. 3 Spring at $1 15; rejected, $1 09@$1 09¼. Corn in good demand and higher; sales No. 2 Mixed at 61½c. for regular; 62½c. for strictly fresh, spot; 61½c.@61⅝c. April; 64½c. May; No. 2 Mixed, new, 58¼c.; rejected, old, 58¼c.; new, 56¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; sales No. 2 at 85c.@87c. Barley quiet and weak; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 54. Pork in fair demand at an advance; sales at $14 65 cash; $14 75 April; $15 May. Lard steady at $8 90 spot: $8 95 April. Bulk Meats steady; sales, Shoulders at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles at 8c.; Short Clear Middles at 8¼c., spot, loose. Whisky steady at 92½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 17 cars reported to arrive, were 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,896 head, or 288 cars, against 294 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull at ¼c. off from yesterday's prices. Sales of 275 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 879 lbs. to 1,473 lbs., at $5 20@$6 40; 108 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 838 lbs. to 916 lbs., at $4 12½@$4 35. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 900 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 4,100 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock. Sales of 361 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 83½ lbs., at $6 68½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,200 head, against 17,200 head for the same time last week; market dull; but few good Hogs in pens; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75; choice Hogs, $5 80@$5 90.

BUFFALO, March 19.—Imports—Flour, 5,060 bbls.; Wheat, 9,850 bushels; Corn, 26,420 bushels; Oats, 30,350 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Peas, 900 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Corn, 22,600 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25. Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; quotations nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; sales 1,600 bushels new Corn, on track, at 76c. Oats quiet; Western No. 2 held at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady; sales at $1 45. Corn firmer at 62c.@67c. Oats steady at 50c.@58. Rye steady at $1@$1 03. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull and declining; sales, choice at 38c.@40c. Pork in fair demand and firm; sales, Country at $15; City, $15 25. Lard firm; sales, Steam at 8⅞c. spot and buyer March; Kettle, 9c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats firm; sales, Shoulders at $5 70@$5 75; Clear Rib Sides, $7 85 spot; $7 87½ buyer March, all loose; Clear Sides sold at $8 25 for boxed; Clear Sides scarce at 8½c.@8¼c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear-Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Flour steady at $5 70@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat steady at $1 26½ for No. 1; $1 21⅞ for No. 2; April, $1 22¼; May, $1 25⅛. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2 Fresh. Corn steady at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye quiet and unchanged at 87c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley nominally $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2 Spring; $1 45 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork sold at $14 62½@$14 75. Hams in pickle steady at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c., loose; boxed Middles, 8c.@8½c. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour and 36,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 75c.@81c.; do. Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@79½c. Oats firm; Southern, 57c.@64c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye dull at 90c.@92c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c.; Lard, 9¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominal at 96c.@96½c.

TOLEDO, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Michigan at $1 47½, June; No. 1 Red at $1 54; No. 2 Red at $1 43. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed at 69c., cash; 67c., March and April; 68½c., May; 69½c., June; 70c., July; new High Mixed, 66c.; Low Mixed, 65¼c.; no grade, 63½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at 54½c. Seeds—Clover sold at $5 85. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $4 25 for Superfine; $5 for Extra; $6 for Family Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn sold at 69c.@70c. Oats sold at 56c.@61c. Rye sold at $1. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $15 25. Bulk Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.; Plain, 10¾c. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 90c.

OSWEGO, March 19.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 45. Corn steady; sales of car lots at 80c. Oats—55c. for State. Barley inactive. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted and $1 55 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 10⅛c.; Refined, 14⅞c. on the spot and all month. Groceries quiet and steady. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5 37½. Extras, $5 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 62; Amber, $1 72@$1 75; White, $1 80. Rye, 94c.@96c. Corn firm; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; White, 81½c.@82c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 60c.@62c.; Mixed, 57c. Whisky, 97c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Pork in demand and advanced to arrive at $16 50; Fancy, $16 75, spot. Bacon in good demand and higher at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Molasses in good demand and higher at 42½c. for common fermenting; 50c. for Centrifugal; 62c. for Reboiled; 73c. for prime. Corn-meal in better demand at $3 70. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight par; Sterling, $5 40@$5 41.

DETROIT, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 59½@$1 60 for Extra, $1 53½ for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand; 51c. bid, 52c. asked. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.—Spirits of Turpentine nominally 44c. Resin firm at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 25.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum dull, unchanged, and heavy.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene on Monday, March 23, with the following Day Calendar: Nos. 292, 35, 81½, 123, 126, 127, 128, and 130.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—80, The People ex rel. Foster vs. Department Public Parks; 62, Porous Plaster Company vs. Mason; 63, Porous Plaster Company vs. Seabury, &c.; 85, In the matter, &c., Russell; 84, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 87, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 90, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 99, McGowan vs. Green; 101, Day vs. Earle, County Auditor; 103, Harway vs. The Mayor, &c.; 104, Mills vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, People ex rel. Creamer vs. Green; 124, Swift, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 123, Same vs. Same; 138, Meyers vs. Faulk, &c.; 156, In the matter, &c., Miller; 157, Clews, &c., vs. Bl. I. and St. Louis Railroad Company; 160, Christopher vs. Nelson, Administrator; 130, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Osley, &c.; 161, Beach vs. Smith, Executor, &c.; 183, Johnson vs. Smith, Executor, &c.; 207, Phillips vs. Melville; 218, Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt; 219, Bruns vs. McCallum; 221, Steele, vs. Kidd, (two cases;) 222, Wormser vs. Bill; 235, Collin vs. Hanson Cab Company; 231, —— vs. ——; Call 233, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Westbrook, JJ.—60, Mahoney vs. The People of the State of New-York; 61, Tighe vs. The People of the State of New-York; 62, Conway vs. The People of the State of New-York; 63, The People, &c., vs. Fleck; 64, The People, &c., vs. Keelaher; 65, The People, &c. vs. Guilfoil; 66, The People, &c. vs. Sanders; 67, The People, &c. vs. Cassidy; 68, The People, &c., vs. Mouris; 69, The People, &c. vs. Stuyvesant; 70, The People, &c. vs. Rubenstein; 71, The People, &c. vs. Coyle; 72, Coyle vs. The People, &c.; 73, Tweed vs. The People, &c.; 74, Adams vs. The People, &c.; 75, McGuire vs. The People, &c.; 76, Murtha vs. The People, &c.; 77, Higgins vs. The People, &c.; 105, —— vs. ——; 171, Gray et al. vs. New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company; 172, Kuhn vs. Browne et al.; 139, Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; 153, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 86, People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments New-York; 175, Dale vs. The B. C. H. P. and F. P. Railroad Company; 176, Hamanett et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 178, Rogers, Assignee, &c., vs. Schmorsahl et al.; 15, Baldwin vs. The New-York Produce Exchange; 87, The People ex rel. Phelps, District Attorney, vs. Fancher; 145, Randolph vs. Peck et al.; 148, English et al., Executors, vs. Steele; 146, Osgood et al., Receivers, vs. Toole et al.; 164, Krom, Survivor, vs. Levy; 180, The Quaissaic National Bank of Newburg vs. Wadell; 181, Tyng vs. United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company; 182, Judd et al. vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.; 183, Brett et al. vs. The First Universalist Society of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.; 2018, Platt, Receiver, vs. Birdsall et al.; 2796, Seward et al. vs. Torrence; 1238, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows et al.; 1298, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell et al.; 2006, Lowenthal vs. August, Administrator; 2330, Strassburger vs. Davison; 2244, Whitlock vs. Dovin; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2380, Floersheim et al. vs. Wermerskirch; 2752, Moore vs. Auld et al.; 2790, Ruggles vs. Brock; 2510, C. R. R. and P. R. R. Company vs. Ellsworth; 2798, Cutler et al. vs. Rocke; 3036, Robert vs. Kramer et al.; 2653, Belcher et al. vs. Bolton; 1292, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 1293, Same vs. Same; 3392, Raynor vs. Randolph; 2956, Murray vs. Westervelt et al.; 3048, Lightstone vs. Schmidlin et al.; 2782, Kepler et al. vs. Goldstein; 2534, Mechanics' Bank vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short Causes.—1365, Clugstone vs. Lippman; 1945, Spear vs. Baxter et al.; 1475, McGibbon vs. Davison; 2267, Perkins vs. Squires; 2413, First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McCleese; 2599, Manufacturers' National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Scheider et al.; 1323, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverley Paper Mills; 1293, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson; 821, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 2047, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Smyth; 2275, Continental National Bank vs. Rich et al.; 2694, White vs. Phillips, Sur., &c.; 2879, Same vs. Same; 2577, Cobb vs. Elmore; 1183, Graham vs. McKenzie; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 2911, Ross vs. Heylman; 567, Claflin et al. vs. Hinchfield et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 287, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 459, Knowlton vs. The New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 469, Griffith et al. vs. Force; 865, The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 425, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 877, De Forrest vs. McDowell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—926, Count Johannes vs. Niles; 946, Goelet et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht; 844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 578, Journeay vs. Tallman; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steiner; 906, Roche, Administrator, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 924, Furlong vs. Allen; 948, Bradley vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company; 952, National Steam-ship Company vs. Solomon et al.; 954, Same vs. Same; 956, Fowler vs. Kingen; 958, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Salmon, impleaded, &c.; 960, Kennedy vs. Kennedy; 962, Fisk, Executor, &c., vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—3318, Kelly et al. vs. Moss et al.; 3244, Schwitzler vs. Klein; 3358, Jackson vs. Weyers; 3380, Snodgrass vs. Wilcox; 3816, Montague vs. Ritter; 3491, Jordan vs. Kirchoff et al.; 3912, Hood vs. Lloyd; 3628, Clancey vs. Randall; 3449, Churchill vs. Douglas; 3694, Bischoff vs. Steinmetz; 3897, McLaughlin vs. Sandford; 3808, Mordecai vs. Ferris, Jr.; 3814, Ripley vs. Dixon; 3709, Montgomery vs. Wing; 3329, Maguire vs. Mathews; 3574, First National Bank Tarrytown vs. New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; 3824, Smith vs. Genet et al.; 2841, Heims vs. Weygand; 2842, Bernard vs. Weygand; 3394, Carroll vs. Herring; 3825, Pondier vs. Birmingham; 3703, Neigert vs. Mittnacht; 3965, Abbott vs. Sache; 3921, Bouton vs. Steinbeck; 3997, Carvazal vs. Bernstein; 3536, Strong vs. Edwards; 3572, Bassett vs. Buttrick; 3913, Fitch et al. vs. Husted et al.; 3873, Becker vs. Hurd; 2603, Christy vs. Perkins; 2442, Strause vs. Chamberlain; 2702½, Hill vs. Burke; 2650, Burleigh Drill Co. vs. Gordon; 3939, Eadie vs. Powell; 3497, Delafield vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 3428, Riebenstein vs. Smith; 3555, Sloat vs. Arthur; 2692, Herbert vs. Kenzie; 3515, New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Dickinson et al.; 3615, Germania Bank vs. Ottenbourg et al.; 3368, Carnett vs. Boyle; 3982, Frankfield vs. Schuster; 3536, Strong vs. Edwards; 3564, Herlinger vs. Lanegan; 3930, Crandall vs. Roston; 2635, Alcott vs. Macdonald; 3949, Howells vs. Dickerman; 3937, Donnell vs. Wilson; ——, Rowe vs. Truax; 3781, Gray vs. Hampson; 4063, Clapp, Jr., vs. Howe; 4057, Drossy vs. Gross.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3326, Aldrick vs. Welch; 3353, Lindheim et al. vs. Harris; 3368, Lyon vs. McCall; 3542, Waters et al. vs. Willey; 3574, O'Donnell vs. Gano; 3576, Unno vs. Lindermann; 3582, Wade vs. Noe; 3584, O'Rourke vs. O'Donnell; 3586, Claflin et al. vs. Snodgrass; 3590, Jordan et al. vs. Lynch; 3594, Robertson vs. Baird et al.; 3596, Lintbern vs. McGill; 3598, Dawley vs. The N. A. Life Insurance Company; 3602, Phœnix vs. Wilson; 3610, Galway vs. Swift et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2157, Leddy vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2787, Lovett vs. Lovett; 3335, Ackerly vs. Webster; 3317, Murphy vs. Solomon; 3469, Comstock vs. Ramsay; 3557, Wheeler vs. Bagley; 3559, Martin vs. Curley; 3273, Gottsburger vs. Brennan; 3569, McGregor vs. Omberson; 3571, Wheelock vs. Glass, &c.; 3573, Bennett vs. New-York Chemical Company; 3577, Stitt vs. New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company; 3579, Leak vs. Kirstein; 3581, O'Sullivan vs. Reed et al.; 3583, McCann vs. Buck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4683, Russell vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 4605, Brown, Executrix, vs. Haydie; 4606, Brown vs. Fisher; 4568, McKee vs. Maher; 4628, Altaire vs. United P. Company; 4061, Wallace et al. vs. Knowles; 3516, Neville vs. Keyes; 4425, Nelson vs. Darton, Jr., et al.; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney; 4474, Stevens, Executrix, et al. vs. Bruce; 4541, Harding et al. vs. Seligmann; 3592, O'Leary vs. Kennedy; 4383, Booth et al. vs. Coughlin; 4685, Trefz vs. Ess; 4691, Aughiltree vs. Goldie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Bernard Clappenburgh, felonious assault and battery; Charles Boyle and Frederick Gamble, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Brady and Patrick Murphy, felonious assault and battery; James O'Brien, burglary; Samuel Conklin, grand larceny; James O'Neil, grand larceny; Alexander Zittle, grand larceny; Thomas Walker, grand larceny; John H. Wilson, grand larceny; John Young, grand larceny; Alexander Mitchell, grand larceny; George Harrison, grand larceny; John Wagner, grand larceny; Martin Kupfer, grand larceny; Louis Auzat, grand larceny; Daniel Lee, larceny from the person; Michael Heffern, larceny from the person; Joseph Johnson, larceny from the person; Edward Kelbaiu, larceny from the person; Philip Purcell, receiving stolen goods; Samuel Adams, receiving stolen goods; John Creymoor, assault and battery; Edward Smith, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Clark vs. Clark; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin et al.; Howarth vs. Webb et al.; Bristow vs. O'Donnell; Laber vs. Mack; Keenan vs. Lowenthal; Long vs. Wandelt; In the matter, &c., Heine; orders granted.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Luff, et al.; Shafter vs. Prescott; Valentine vs. Gates; Sleight vs. Crystal Spring Company; memorandums.

Smith vs. Breen; Glowgowski vs. Benziger Bros.; Stein vs. Beaton; Trimm vs. Marsh; motions denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Meyer vs. Kearney et al.; motion for injunction and Receiver denied, without costs to either party.

Putnam vs. Schlick; motion for temporary injunction denied, without costs. See memorandum.

Griffin vs. Griffin; report of Referee confirmed, and divorce granted to plaintiff.

Knapp, Receiver, &c., vs. Roche; leave granted to defendant to serve supplemental answer within three days for entry of order.

Young vs. Forrester; motion to amend answer granted, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint thereafter, as advised, defendant to pay $10 costs of opposing this motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter, &c., Post; demurrer sustained; complaint may be amended on terms, and to serve in ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR PUTTING A FOOT THROUGH A GRATING.

Catharine Fitzgibbon vs. Samuel Sloan.—Plaintiff had been living in defendant's house as a tenant, and was in the act of moving out, when she put her foot through a broken grating over a coal-cellar attached to the house. For the injuries thus sustained she sought damages to the extent of $5,000. The defense was that she had been previously ordered out, and at the time of the accident was a mere trespasser; also, that her foot got in only a short distance, but she, determined to get good grounds for a suit against the owner, persisted in pushing it in as far as she could. The first defense was overruled by the court, and on the second, the evidence being insufficient to substantiate the theory that she courted the injuries sustained, the jury gave her a verdict for $100.

Oscar Frisbie for plaintiff; R. A. White and Ira Shafer for defendant.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE MESSAGER FRANCO Americain: Victor Hugo's new novel, QUATREVINGT TREIZE. Three volumes, at 50 cents each. For sale by the publisher, No. 42 Great Jones st., and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 77 University place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Messrs. Capoul and Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE FOUR LOVERS and THE CONSCRIPT—The Martinetti Family.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

From this time forward there will be a good deal of money sent on to Albany for the purpose of greasing the wheels of legislation. There is the Erie Classification bill, which Senator GANSON is anxious to push through in behalf of that unhappy company. GEORGE LAW's ferry interests require looking after, but "skilled talent" is regularly retained in their behalf. There are street railroads without number which either want bills passed or bills modified. The Riverside avenue job is also good for plunder, and the Commissioner of Public Works thinks it worth while to press that scheme in person. It is fast becoming a question, not how much good the Legislature will accomplish for the people, but how much harm it can be restrained from doing before it is induced to adjourn. Still, the Legislature this year has thus far behaved very well—it is the future that we dread. Will money sweep everything before it? If it does, the public will soon find it out, and the members who take bribes will discover that their fate is sealed. And we trust that, in any case, the Governor may be depended on to veto manifestly corrupt and mischievous measures.

The promoters of the Riverside avenue job are becoming a little frightened at the storm they have raised. But the tax-payers whose interests are endangered by this scandalous bill may as well make up their minds that it will not be the fault of a very large and active lobby, if it does not ultimately become law. Mr. VAN NORT not only leaves his own business in New-York to take care of itself, while engaged in corrupting the Legislature with a view to his personal aggrandizement, but he has secured the attendance at Albany of a person named DISBECKER, whom he appointed at a very liberal salary to "edit" the *City Record*. The ubiquitous Mr. STRAHAN is, of course, in attendance when a very fat job is in question, and Mr. A. D. BARBER lends his indispensable services in the cause of corruption. The services of Mr. SIMEON CHURCH, of the West-side Association, of Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, and of Mr. DAN CONOVER, are probably thrown in on purely public grounds. Not to mention the illustrious chief of the "bone" brigade, who has returned to "work the thing" through his organ, this represents a very formidable attacking force upon legislative virtue. In the time of Mr. VAN NORT's predecessor, a much smaller body would have sufficed, so that we really make some progress, after all. We are glad to find that at least three Republican Senators, Messrs. LOWERY, WOOD, and TOBEY, are considered impracticable by the lobby. It ought to be possible to add a few more names to this list.

It seems that Mr. VAN NORT, who evidently aspires to be "Boss" of this Legislature as well as of this City, is willing to concede to the Department of Parks the power of laying out Riverside avenue, and other park margins covered by the bill referred to, on condition that the Legislature will make Mr. WALES sole head of that department. A bill for this purpose was introduced some time ago, probably with the intention of being called up at such an emergency as the present. As this is simply a fresh move in a very disreputable piece of legislative intrigue, it ought to be as firmly resisted as the job of which it is the sequel. We regret to find that the present President of the Park Department should be considered so "useful" a man by the persons who are pushing this Riverside swindle. Whatever form the job assumes, its promoters may rest assured of our continued attentions.

We have received a number of circulars addressed by the *Tribune* to merchants of this City, imploring them to become subscribers in consideration of the fact that the "*Tribune* has been the steadfast ally of the merchants and importers of New-York." Across these circulars all kinds of sarcastic comments are written, and it seems pretty evident that this system of touting does not meet with marked success. When a newspaper has dishonored itself by breaking faith with its subscribers and the public, it cannot be galvanized into fresh life by the issue of circulars appealing tearfully for support, or by the system of sending round papers gratis, or by any such device. The merchant who has lost his reputation by cheating will not regain his customers by announcing that he has opened a new store in which he hopes to undersell all his rivals—and so it is with newspapers. You may stuff hand-bills in people's hands, and pester them with abject circulars, but they will not go a second time to the shop where they have been swindled once. And it is a very good thing that so sensible a rule prevails.

We cannot quite make out the drift of Judge DAVIS' testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in reference to the Phelps-Dodge case. There seems to have been some quarrel between the Judge and Mr. GEORGE BLISS about the fees—a very bad quarrel, as we can well believe when we know that Mr. DAVIS was one of the parties to it and Mr. BLISS the other. It appears, however, that on one occasion Judge DAVIS—then District Attorney—proposed to divide the fees with Mr. BLISS, and that on another occasion he strongly advised Mr. PHELPS to contest the case. It is much to be regretted that Mr. PHELPS did not accept this advice. The statement, as reported by telegraph, is rather "mixed," and all that we can make out of it, beyond a doubt, is that the outgoing and incoming District Attorney had a few words, and that considerable bitterness has been left behind on both sides. But who was right and who was wrong is a question which it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decide.

Bids for a million and a quarter of City stock were opened yesterday and were found to amount to four millions and a half. This is, so far, satisfactory, but it is not so consoling to find that the whole million and a quarter of bonds now to be converted into part of the permanent debt of the City is required to make up for deficiencies in the assessment fund, created by successful suits for the vacation of assessments. From a report sent to the Common Council yesterday by Controller GREEN, it appears that during the last half of 1873, the collection of assessments averaged only $150,000 a month, while the amount of assessments vacated by order of the Court, on some ground of technical irregularity, averaged $100,000 a month. Of course, the latter sums have to be paid by the general tax-payer, and find their way ultimately into the class of long bonds payable twenty or thirty years hence. The property-owners who intrust speculative lawyers with the business of shifting their burden upon the general Treasury plead the excuse that the work is done in an extravagantly expensive manner. And yet the Common Council have busied themselves this year in breaking down the protection afforded by the contract system to those who have to pay for public improvements, and thus have prepared the ground for an unusually abundant crop of suits for the vacation of assessments.

The Assembly is entitled to credit for its action yesterday, in approving the constitutional amendments. It is no fault of the present Legislature that it was necessary to make an alteration in the third article. The unfortunate mistake made last year in not having section 4 conform to the changes made during that session in the work of the commission, was one which could be repaired only in the way in which it was done. The article will doubtless be approved by the people in its present form, and it will then hardly be worth while for any one to question its validity as a part of the fundamental law of the State. The point in dispute, therefore, is, after all, rather philosophical than practical.

CUSTOMS FORFEITURE LAWS.

There is an effort—honest on the part of certain persons, and dishonest on the part of others—to create the impression that the Forfeiture laws of the Custom-house are intricate, confusing, and full of traps to catch the unwary. To show the character of the law, we print elsewhere the statute of 1863, authorizing and regulating the suits on which those payments were made which have been discussed in Washington. Let everybody, whether farmer, merchant, or manufacturer, read and decide for himself whether an importer ought not to be expected to understand its provisions. The oaths taken at the Custom-house are prescribed in their very words by another law, are printed in full on the back of every form of an entry sold by the stationers, and the oath must be *signed* by the importer before it can be sworn to. It is an oath directed by law. It carries with it all the pains and penalties of perjury. It is to be assumed that every conscientious importer reads it before he signs it. Of this oath Mr. DODGE said:

"And that has been the oath since 1799, for aught I know. It is a common thing in New-York to say that something of no account is about equal to the Custom-house oath. We are not accustomed to swear falsely, but nine-tenths of all the entries made in the City of New-York, according to the strict rule of this oath, would be made under the implication of perjury. But it is understood by merchants that the intention of the Custom-house oath is simply that the thing is right. If you, gentlemen, suppose that in the Custom-house at New-York, when a man comes up to make his entry he goes and stands up at the desk, and the Deputy Collector reads out to him what he solemnly swears, you are very much mistaken. Perhaps it ought to be so, but it has not been so for a quarter of a century; neither do I believe that it is so in any of the large importing ports of the country. I have been at the Custom-house many and many a day with half a dozen invoices. The Bible stands on the edge of the desk, just like that (holding up a paper to the committee.) The Deputy Collector says: 'You swear to these invoices, Mr. DODGE?' 'Yes.' Well, that is the end of it. And I say to you, gentlemen, that with six or seven great steam-ships in a single day, and with every merchant hurrying to get his invoices through the Custom-house, if the Deputy Collector stops to read all this formal matter of an oath to every man for every invoice, you would require a Custom-house four times as big as you have now, and would require twenty times as many Deputy Collectors. I do not say that the custom adopted is right; but that is the practice.'

But how about *signing* the oath? He certainly had time to read it before appending his name. By all means, let the Committee of Ways and Means inquire and report respecting the use of these oaths, and the necessity of enforcing respect for them.

Long before other journals began to deal so furiously with these Custom-house affairs, we explained how intricate and confused are the thirty odd laws prescribing the *rates* of duty, and urged their simplification and unification; but this criticism does not apply to forfeitures and to the enforcement of those rates.

There cannot be a forfeiture except for a wrong act—a guilty act—according to any and every accepted standard of commercial morality. To enable the Government to confiscate goods, or their value, the owner, consignee, or agent—as one will see from the law of 1863—must have done something about them which he then knew was wrong and dishonest. He must present an invoice or some other paper, false and untrue in fact, or must corruptly induce some one else to do a false and dishonest thing. If an importer be honest and fair-dealing, his property can not be taken from him by the Government. But as the purchaser of a horse must beware—*caveat emptor*—so must an importer beware lest, as Mr. CLAFLIN says, his young men, or some other men about him, are more sharp than honest. If Mr. DODGE had presented the invoices he got from the sellers in Wales, in conformity with the law of 1863, no claim could have been made against him. Here is the story as told by him:

"These papers, as I say, *being press copies of the bills sent by the manufacturers to Phelps, James & Co.*, are frequently, in the hurry of business, sent on to us so that we may know what goods of that manufacturer are inclosed in the invoice. This is not a copy of the invoice, it is simply a bill from the manufacturers to PHELPS, JAMES & CO. Any one of these bills may relate to five or six articles.

We admit that we undervalued our goods by mistake, by the difficulty of ascertaining the exact market value of these extra goods at the time of shipment—the value being governed by the general value of the goods in the main line of the invoice. In many instances we did send out some of these invoices at 6d., or 1s., or 1s. 6d, and, I believe, in one case at 4s. on a few boxes difference from the prices we paid for them six months before. But we did not hide it. We put it directly on our invoice book, where everybody could see it."

Those invoices which went to PHELPS, JAMES & CO., in Liverpool, from Wales, should have been presented at the Custom-house in New-York, and not put on the invoice-book of the firm, where the Collector could *not* see them.

Mr. CLAFLIN is right when he says that for honest and careful merchants, who look after their business and study Revenue laws, as they do the laws of shipping, insurance, freight, bills and notes, banking, and contracts, the forfeiture revenue statutes are simple and direct—but those which impose rates of duty, and which do not involve confiscations, are intricate and perplexing.

As to forfeitures, the law says to every importer: "If you present to the Collector the honest invoice you received from the seller of the goods, stating the price, description, and quantity, with all charges you paid for packing, and no more discounts than you received, you cannot be harmed by prosecutions for confiscation; but if you knowingly state, or present, a falsehood to the Collector, all your property, about which you told a lie, shall be condemned!" That may or may not be very hard—but that is the *law*.

THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

"The first session of the Ninth Parliament of Queen VICTORIA" was opened a fortnight ago, "with the usual formalities," but the real business of the session was only entered upon yesterday. The formalities at the preliminary opening of the new Parliament were rather more curious than imposing. Five "Lords Commissioners," in cocked hats and scarlet robes, take their place in front of the throne in the Chamber of Peers. The members of the Upper House are informed that "the causes of her Majesty calling this Parliament" will be declared as soon as the members of both Houses have been sworn in. The Commons, represented by a crowd of members at the bar of "their Lordships' House," are informed that it is her Majesty's pleasure that they proceed to choose a Speaker and present the person so chosen "for her Majesty's royal approbation" on the following day. Next day, a deputation of the Commons again appear at the bar of the House of Lords. The Speaker elect, in black court dress and bob wig, humbly presents himself at the bar "for her Majesty's gracious approbation." The Lord Chancellor thereupon signifies her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the choice, and the Speaker, now become the constitutional mouthpiece of the Commons of the United Kingdom, lays claim on their behalf "to their undoubted rights and privileges." Growing more specific, the Speaker petitions that the Commons should be allowed "freedom of speech in debate, freedom of arrest for their persons and servants, and, above all, freedom of access to her Majesty's royal person, whenever occasion may require; and that the best construction may be put on all their proceedings." The Lord Chancellor then states that "her Majesty doth most readily confirm all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to her Majesty's Commons by any of her royal predecessors."

So much for the venerable formulas complied with on March 5 and 6. The proceedings yesterday were rather less picturesque and nearly as uneventful. The speech from the throne is, as might be expected, a very tame production. Parliament meets almost on the eve of the inevitable Easter holidays, and the time remaining after that for the dispatch of business is too short to admit of carrying out either a brilliant or comprehensive legislative programme. But the fact is, that no such achievement is expected from the present Cabinet. They came into power partly because they could be trusted to let things alone, and the expectations of their more active supporters—the classes with a grievance—were limited to the possibility of repealing some of the objectionable Gladstonian legislation. Mr. DISRAELI has very wisely resolved to content himself with making the session an almost purely administrative one. The settlement with the Ashantees will call for a good deal of discussion, and the provision made to meet the Indian famine will be closely criticised. Apart from such indications of the tenor of current business, the Queen's speech contains allusion to but two legislative measures of the slightest importance. One of these relates to the simplification of the ponderous and expensive methods of land transfer in England, and the other promises a relaxation of the supervision, which has not proved very useful, exercised over the hours of closing drinking-saloons. With these as the leading questions of legislation, the present session of the British Parliament must, in default of some entirely unexpected crisis, prove uneventful indeed.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.

It would gratify a reasonable curiosity to know what is the general practice of Police Captains when their subordinates bring in men with their heads battered to pieces, against whom they are unable to prefer any coherent charge. Capt. GUNNER evidently thinks his duty is fulfilled—nay more, takes credit to himself for exceptional magnanimity—when, under such circumstances, he permits the victim to go home because "he has been punished sufficiently by the clubbing." Certainly, judging by past experience, poor Mr. KOLLMAN may esteem himself lucky that he was not thrown into a cell to bleed to death. But the question is rather too serious to be so dismissed. It is evidently possible that two policemen, drunk or otherwise, without any cause that even their Captain's liberality will accept as sufficient excuse, can beat an unoffending citizen nearly to death in his house, and not receive so much as a reprimand. The officers allege, as though it were the most matter-of-fact proceeding in the world, that they had some difficulty in getting KOLLMAN to go to the station-house, and therefore they clubbed him. Is it customary for Police officers to beat a man's head to a jelly because, having committed no wrong, he objects to go to the station-house? And are Police Captains instructed to encourage that sort of thing in their subordinates?

These are questions the answer to which the public will await with some anxiety. We have before referred to the great alacrity shown by many members of this model force to use their clubs on any or no provocation. Most people were under the impression that that weapon was intended chiefly for purposes of defense, to be applied only to quelling dangerous violence or criminal resistance. It now appears to be regarded by the average patrolman as simply a means to save trouble—like the poet's lyre, *laborum dulce levamen.* Naturally a man clubbed into the quietude of unconsciousness is a less troublesome charge than a man protesting at the top of his lungs against an arbitrary and unjustifiable arrest. The epicurean and ease-loving patrolman, encouraged by his Captain's favor, is, perhaps, only too prone to adopt that rough but ready method of bringing an obstinate prisoner to reason. If these excellent guardians of the peace exercised more discretion in their captures, this eccentricity might be more readily pardoned. Considering their lately-developed propensity to break into private houses, and pistol or brain unoffending persons who have done no wrong, the habit is less satisfactory. Perhaps Mr. MATSELL, in some stray interval of lunch, may condescend to explain to his subordinates that, even at the risk of additional labor, they are not to kill their captives preparatory to locking them up.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

We regret to chronicle another defeat in the long campaign of the forces of reform against old abuses.

All civilized countries in Europe, as well as the New-England manufacturing States, have felt it a duty of humanity to protect the great multitude of children engaged in manufacturing from the evil of overwork, and to secure to them the blessings of education. New-York alone of our States, employing many children in manufacture, has been neglectful of this plain duty. For three years now, philanthropic citizens connected with the Children's Aid Society have presented a carefully-framed law, designed to protect and insure education for this much-abused class, the factory children. Each year the selfish manufacturing interest has defeated this proposed humane law, though in form it was less stringent than that passed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. This year the bill passed nearly through all stages in the House, being warmly supported by Messrs. DALY, SPENCER, WAGSTAFF and others, and even approved by the Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee, Mr. WEST, of Saratoga, the largest manufacturer in the Legislature. The House rejected all amendments, and the bill seemed in a fair way of ultimate success. In the Senate, however, the manufacturing interest has been too strong for it, and under the lead of Senator MADDEN, all the vital portions of the bill were stricken out, and in this form it reached the House.

Here it met the House bill, and the motion to substitute it for the latter seemed one of those compromise measures which always carry the day, so that the House speedily adopted the Senate bill, against the remonstrances of Messrs. WAGSTAFF, FISH, and others who had defended the original measure thus far.

The bill which thus finally passed, or is in process of being adopted, omits entirely the provisions of the act which enforce education for factory children, requiring each child between the ages of ten and sixteen to attend school either three months full time or six months half time. Under the act as passed, a large portion of the hundred thousand children in this City engaged in manufactures, as well as those in other towns and villages, will be left to grow up in ignorance. This unfortunate result is due to the selfish and unenlightened character of some of our manufacturers, forming a remarkable contrast to the manufacturers of New-England, who have been warm advocates of this feature of the law, and have even opened night schools themselves for their young operatives. The country members, too, are not yet sufficiently awakened to the evil.

The law, even with its best limbs cut off, is still an improvement on any we have had. It utterly excludes children under ten years of age from any manufactory or shop in the State. This will cut off the abuses existing in this City of employment of infants of six or eight years in the tobacco factories. The penalty for this offense is five dollars to the employer, and twenty dollars to the parent or guardian authorizing the employment, or making a false return of the ages of the child. The number of hours' work, also, for children under fourteen years is limited to sixty in the week, or an average of ten per day, (while men can only be employed eight hours.) These children, too, are secured three holidays, Christmas Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day. The penalty of violation of the law in this case is ten dollars, to be paid by the employer. Another section orders fire-escapes and proper protection from machinery for the young operatives, as well as guards about elevators and trap-doors. The penalty here, again, is ten dollars.

All suits under the act can be brought by the School Trustees, or the Commissioners of Charity, or the District Attorney, and the penalties go to the school fund of the district. But, as if to make the act almost useless, no officer is appointed to see to its execution, and the whole matter is left to the general benevolence and respect for law of the community. In other States a special officer has been appointed for this purpose. And this should be the case here, whenever a thorough and stringent law is passed. We cannot believe that the humanity of this community will suffer so great an evil as this of the condition of the factory children to remain long unremedied. The selfishness of the manufacturers must yield to the dictates of humanity and the voice of public opinion.

PAYING TAXES IN BROOKLYN.

Much fault has been found with the way in which the Tax Receivers of Brooklyn have performed their duties. The chief accusation against them is to the effect that they did not take the trouble to prevent persons who were paying taxes for the first time from falling into such mistakes as discharging the obligations of neighbors instead of their own. It appears that many cases have occurred in which citizens holding receipts in full, have been surprised by notices conveying intelligence of the sale of their lots for arrears. They had to bear the expense of advertising and sale, and they could not even have the money paid by them refunded without taking legal proceedings against the owners of the property whom they had unintentionally benefited. This, of course, was very annoying, and it would be difficult to convince the sufferers that they had not been badly used. Under the present arrangements, it seems that "mistakes" of the nature referred to are far more frequent than they ought to be. It is only a couple of weeks since a Mr. BUTLER wrote to the Mayor directing his attention to the subject. The result has been the opening of a book in the office of the latter for the registry of complaints.

Now the fact is that the system is more to blame than the Tax Receiver. It is true that the gentleman holding the office might insure a more thorough method in the transaction of business if his subordinates were selected for competency as accountants, rather than for their "services to the party." Those who go to pay taxes on property that has been divided for the convenience and profit of builders, do not usually find these persons over anxious to protect them from the consequences of blunders in regard to boundaries. They are always ready to make out bills, if doing so does not entail too much trouble; but if the tax-payer should show a disposition to make assurance doubly sure, they speedily put an end to his questions by sending him on a round of inquiry, from the Tax Receiver's office to the Board of Assessors' office; thence to the Street Department; back again to the Assessors, and finally to the Tax Receiver's once more.

It requires more than average intelligence to go through so much circumlocution without getting hopelessly puzzled, and thus it is that the so-called mistakes occur in the payment of taxes. A large number of lots have been divided in the manner described in the newly-built-up portions of Brooklyn. The owners, for the most part, are working men, who have been saving for years in order to provide homes in old age. Persons of this class are not familiar with the details of municipal government. They know very little about accounts or maps, and do as they are directed by clerks without a suspicion of injustice. Clerks become impatient at their questions, and have an inclination rather to make sport of them than to put them in the way of obtaining correct information. The proper course for persons to pursue who go to the tax office for the first time would be to take with them their deeds. Armed with these, there would be scarcely a possibility of making mistakes. The clerks could work without asking questions, and the circumlocution would be less tedious. As long as the present system of filling clerical positions under municipal governments prevails, the difficulties to which we have adverted will remain, so that the property-owners, if they would protect themselves from trouble and expense, had better take our advice, and go armed with the necessary documents when they wish to pay their taxes.

GRAZING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

When far-off Western farmers complain that despite their great crops of breadstuffs they make no money, they seem to forget that cereals can only be profitably grown within a certain distance from the sea-ports. As prices are fixed by the European markets, it is clear that in any locality so far off that the cost of transportation added to that of production would eat up the value of the grain, cereals can only be grown for domestic use. None the less, however, can land beyond these well-ascertained limits be put to a profitable use. In Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and New-Mexico, there is some of the finest grazing land in the world, and large tracts of country that, indeed, are fit for no other purpose. Where land is cheap and pasturage good, there is hardly any farm work that pays better than raising cattle. Therefore it is that the growth of this business in Texas, Kansas, and some of the other districts alluded to, has been very great recently, and the profits have been estimated in some quarters as high as thirty per cent. upon the capital invested. In the near future, this industry is likely to assume still larger proportions.

There is every encouragement for its growth. Meat is at a high price in all the Eastern and Middle States. Perhaps the decline in the number of cattle, occasioned by the great army consumption during the rebellion, has not been made good, certainly speculators and forestallers have greatly controlled the trade. The transportation of cattle on the hoof from far-off regions might be so expensive as to prevent any relief from that quarter, but the experience of this Winter in the transportation of meat in refrigerator cars holds out hopes that a supply of meat may be obtained in this or in some similar way from the West, sufficient in quantity to lower prices here. If the cattle are in abundance in that section, Yankee ingenuity can be safely trusted to devise the means of getting the meat here in good order. Even an inferior article in abundant supply would be welcomed as long as it is fresh and sweet; those who can afford to pay existing prices need not buy it.

But entirely apart from the question of a meat supply for the East, cattle might be raised in the far West for their hides. The country can use all the hides that can be furnished, and the growth of the domestic hide trade for the last few years, although encouraging, has not been what it might have been. The demand for leather, both here and abroad, is necessarily on the increase, so that prices can hardly fail to be remunerative. In the West itself, there is a constantly growing demand for leather for boots, shoes, harness, &c., which must increase with the rapid growth of that section and of its manufacturing interests. Why should foreign hides be sent West, at heavy transportation charges, when that section cannot only abundantly supply herself, but ship her overplus to us? There seems to be no reason why, with a suitable stimulus given to production, our existing foreign trade in hides should not be largely diminished in favor of the home article.

As for dairy products, in both butter and cheese, high prices stare consumers in the face, and nothing but largely increased production will suffice to lower them. The cheese factory has revolutionized the manufacture of that article to great advantage, both in the quality and quantity of the product. It is very clear that if the hand press had been retained, we could not have exported such large amounts of it. The butter factory seems destined to work a similar although not by any means so great a change. Many farmers' wives did not know how to make good butter, and the difficulty with the butter market has been rather in matter of quality than quantity. With a butter factory in the neighborhood, all that is needed is to raise and milk the cattle; the factory stands prepared to take the milk, and either pay for it or give an equivalent in butter made by a careful process. There are, of course, drawbacks to the factory system which need not be enumerated here, and there are large butter districts where it is as yet entirely unknown; but it is fast gaining ground. To sum up the whole matter, the grazing interests are being rapidly developed at the West, and there is every reason to believe that Eastern farmers are equally alive to the propriety of substituting profitable dairy products for unprofitable cereals. We can, therefore, indulge in a hope that meat, hides, butter, and cheese are hereafter likely to be more abundant, and that the average quality of butter will be improved.

M. ABOUT ON FRENCH POLITICS.

In the *Dix-Neuvience Siècle* M. About writes as follows on the present state of French parties: "We thank our contemporaries in the Republican press, Conservatives and Radicals, Parisians and provincials, for the support which they have spontaneously given us in our last misfortune. It is pleasant not to find oneself alone against a coalition which disposes at its will of the public force; but there is something which is better still, and that is to feel and prove that we have the honor of belonging to the only liberal party. The Bonapartist faction has conspired from 1815 to 1848, under the mask of liberalism. It was seen too late that Cæsars and their followers had never desired liberty, except for themselves. The revolution of 1848 tore off all these masks; it was found that those who wore them had never aspired to anything more than the liberty of saying and doing everything with impunity against France. It is to this liberty that they erected a temple in the Rue de Poitiers. The doctrinaires of 1830 hastened to this shrine; Monarchists of the Right and Monarchists of the Left united with a common object, and formed the great party of the reaction. We all remember how the *gens de bien* of that period fell into their own trap, nor have we forgotten that they came out of it outrageous Liberals. Legitimists and Orleanists, pilgrims to Frohsdorf, and visitors to Twickenham, seemed to have made a contract to labor for the emancipation of France. Imperial despotism found in them its most determined adversaries; nothing was more intelligible—it was in their way! They bravely condemned all the proceedings of the Empire; such as the official candidateships, administrative centralization, preliminary authorizations, suppression, communiqués, and interdicts on journals sold in the public thoroughfares. They have worn out their nails against this complete suit of armour, which protected the Empire against their own subversive selves. Read again and again the protestations of the doctrinaires, of the parliamentarians, of the Academicians, of the Beulés, the Broglies, the Decazes, and *tutti quanti*. The country believed them on their word, and with its incorrigible good faith it must often have said to itself: How much happier we should be if we were governed by these men! Well, here they are in power; they administer, govern, and resign; there is nothing to prevent them from giving us all the liberties which they formerly demanded so loudly for themselves and us. But no; they have got their own freedom of action, and they think matters are very well as they stand. France has become indivisible property, which the Bonapartists, Royalists, and Orleanists farm to their common profit and peril, according to the best methods of 1820, 1840, and 1860. They give us the religious liberty of the Restoration, and the political liberty of the Second Empire, while their Commission of Thirty is preparing to restore the electoral franchise of the Guizot Ministry. How long will they remain united? It would be difficult to say, and we know only too well that each of the three Monarchical parties is plotting to take the place of the other two. But whichever one succeeds in imposing itself on the country, it would govern, you may be sure, in the same spirit which now animates the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists. History is there to teach us that if the Monarchists out of power have sometimes been liberal, the Monarchists in power are, and will always be, the enemies of national liberties. A Liberal Monarchy is possible in England, Italy, and Belgium, but there is no Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire sufficiently clever to acclimatize it in France. The throne of Louis XIV. is bewitched. Whether you put upon it an artillery Lieutenant or an accomplished attorney, he will be sure to become in a fortnight as despotic and violent as Louis XIV. himself, and false superiority, arrogance, and intolerance will instinctively gather round him. This is why we shall never be tired of saying to the respectable people, who love liberty for its own sake, 'Without the Republic there can be no liberty.' Let us add that a Republic presided over by a prince would not be a Republic."

The passage of M. Ollivier's speech to which the Academy deemed it impossible to listen is given in the London *Times*, and is as follows:

On more than one occasion Lamartine showed himself just toward the Sovereign whose accession he had opposed. He had not contributed to the apotheosis of Napoleon, although he had called that epic genius the greatest of God's creations. He had mistaken the character of the Napoleonic work, the national Dictatorship, which had saved the revolution from excess and reaction, which had imposed order on a democracy frantic for anarchy and equality on an aristocracy frantic for privilege. It seemed to him a patching up of the glory of past centuries. Inaccessible, nevertheless, to voluntary delusions, he had not pursued with his prejudices the Prince who inherited the name and power of Napoleon. More than once he considered his acts faulty, without, however, allowing himself to be seduced into misjudging the general value of that devoted personage. After a conversation followed by many others, Lamartine writes in his political memoirs: "I recognized him (Napoleon III.) as the strongest and most serious statesman, without any exception, of those whom I had known in my long life as statesmen."

M. Ollivier goes on to add his own view of the late Emperor:

Had he (Lamartine) known him better, had he had experience of his great heart, of the charm and justness of his mind, of the gentleness of his character; if he had become the confidant of his thoughts solely directed to the public good and to the relief of those who suffer; if he had been witness to the loyalty with which he put in practice the freest institutions our country had yet known; if he had beheld him modest in prosperity and august after misfortune, he would have done more than render him justice; he would have loved him.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker recently delivered an important lecture on this subject at the Royal Institution in London. Alluding to the example set by England forty years ago, he said it had now become the general verdict of all civilized nations that slavery should be abolished. Although Christian powers were unanimously opposed to the slave trade, Mohammedan powers were unanimously in its favor; the latter cited the laws of Moses and of the Koran, which encouraged slavery. Indeed, if everybody accepted the Mosaic laws, the Mohammedans would beat Christians in the argument. Thus slavery had become a question between civilized and semi-civilized powers, and between Christianity and Mohammedanism; it was a great struggle between progressive Christianity and retrogressive Islamism. The greater the luxury of the harems the more wives and attendants were required, consequently resort was at once made to the slave trade. As long as Mohammedanism existed, its tendency would be to encourage slavery. The lecturer then quoted a work just published by Dr. Schweinfurth, entitled *The Heart of Africa*, which he said gave a reliable account of the Central African slave trade, and which asserted that "from Islamism no help could be expected, and that with Islamism no compact could be made." The same author had stated: "The ill-feeling and smothered rage against Sir Samuel Baker's interference, nurtured by the higher authorities, breaks out very strongly among the less reticent lower officials. In Fashoda, and even in Khartoum, I heard complaints that we, the Franks, were the prime cause of all the trouble, and that if it had not been for our eternal agitation with the Viceroy, such measures would never have been enforced." Mudir, the Governor of Fashoda, had been put in irons and disgraced publicly by the Khédive's orders, upon his (Sir Samuel Baker's) representation that he was a slave hunter, and it had had a very good moral influence. Still the Khédive might issue most stringent orders against the slave trade, and they would be disobeyed. He (Sir Samuel Baker) had stopped the slave trade on the White Nile, but it would be resumed if the European commanders should be withdrawn. Even should the White River remain pure, slaves would be conveyed across the deserts via Darfur and Kordofan. The Governors of Egyptian provinces were in favor of the slave trade, which was to them a mine of wealth, since the law gave them a royalty of two pounds per head for every slave they liberated. Egyptians could not withstand the temptation to secretly foster such a trade, especially as slavery was permitted by their creed. The question then arose, How could the slave trade be suppressed? The stringent measures he had taken with the Turkish Governor of Fashoda, caused that gentleman to work actively for a time in suppressing the slave trade; in fact. European influence alone would save Egypt and Turkey from ruin. The chief officer of the Khédive was the Governor General of Soudan, who, although an honest man, was a fanatical Mohammedan, and left his territory to the sole care of God; he simply increased the taxes, and put his trust in Providence. In consequence of this he was enabled to send in one year £100,000 in dollars to the Khédive, wrung from the peasantry, who, of course, had to pay about £200,000 in consequence of the extortions of the collectors. The depredations of the soldiery in the Soudan, coupled with the money extortions, had laid waste hundreds of miles of once thriving country; and within the last nine years villages had entirely disappeared, and the most fertile land on earth had been abandoned to hyenas, so that in the bitterness of his heart he (the lecturer) recalled the Arab proverb, "The grass never grows in the footprint of a Turk." The people, thus driven from their homes, became slave traders in Central Africa, and depopulated flourishing countries by the wholesale kidnapping of women and children. Of course this line of life was profitable, and the Governor General of Soudan asked himself, "By what right do these people make fortunes in unknown lands beyond the Upper Nile?" Of course they had no right, so he taxed every trader, and leased to him for a certain term of years a certain undefined portion of Central Africa. The actual wording of the lease was admirable, full of moral precepts, and warning the adventurers against participating in the slave trade, although the Governor knew very well that the object was slave hunting. Thus, for the sake of about £15,000 a year brigands were allowed to pillage, massacre, and enslave as much of Central Africa as they could overrun. They were sent forth with a moral benediction, "Go, and return in peace, good wolves; protect the sheep, bring back the wool, but never touch the mutton." The Khédive, who was no fanatic, but an intelligent man of the world, was no doubt desirous to improve his country, but he had to force his attempted reforms in the face of passive resistance. The slave trade was carried on at a most wasteful sacrifice of human life, as for every slave that reached the Soudan at least three were sacrificed. The best remedy for this would be, that authority to suppress it should be given under the Khédive for a certain term of years to European officers. In Upper Egypt at the present time the only representatives of European civilization were the Austrian Consul and a German tailor. Even a steamer on the Albert Nyanza would have a great moral effect upon the natives. He had witnessed the effects of the appearance of a steamer upon the native mind, and he believed such a sight would do more good than the preaching of the entire missionary society. He had been in Shillook country for seven months with 100 men, authorized by the Khédive to put down the slave trade, and to establish friendly commercial relations. When he freed large masses of slaves they could scarcely believe their ears. The Shillook people were peaceable and honest; they took away large quantities of corn to grind for his men, and when they returned with it he never heard any complaints of short weight. It was a good country for the cultivation of cotton, and at the present time the natives were growing it extensively.

HAPPY USE OF A SCRIPTURE TEXT.

One of the correspondents of the London *Daily News* with the expeditionary force in Ashantee thus describes an incident which was told in brief in a telegram published in the *Daily News* on Saturday last. He writes under date Camp, Detchiosu, Jan. 29: "I do not know that a neater instance of a valuable hint, conveyed under circumstances of difficulty by an ingenious man, has often been recorded. It appears that the last time the envoys were sent back to Coomassie a letter was also sent to Mr. Dawson, who has been a captive ever since he was sent up to negotiate the deliverance of a German missionary. The letter was from Capt. Butler, the head of the Intelligence Department, and simply contained a small sum of money for which Mr. Dawson had asked by way of something to live upon. It is understood to be obvious from the letters received that Dawson has been very closely watched this time. As, however, the King had been informed that the money to Mr. Dawson had been sent to the latter, the King was to a certain extent interested in allowing Mr. Dawson to acknowledge the receipt of money. This accordingly Mr. Dawson did in a letter to Capt. Butler, which consisted of an acknowledgment in simple terms of receipt, and then concluded something in this way: 'The King's letter accompanies this by the same messenger. Please see Second Corinthians, second chapter, eleventh verse.' Your readers may judge of the temptation it was to our officers, engaged in very serious business, receiving at such a moment a notice of this kind, to throw it aside as a pious ejaculation. Somewhat irrelevant, I dare say. Some of your readers already remember that the words, in fact, are: 'Let Satan get an advantage of us, for we are not ignorant of his devices'—about as neat a hint of intended treachery as perhaps ever passed under circumstances of equal difficulty."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

On the invitation of Hon. Emory Washburn and others, a meeting of several leading citizens of Boston was held in that city on Monday evening, to consider the important subject of the codification of international law as the basis of international arbitration, and as a permanent feature in the future policy of nations. Mr. Edward S. Tobey presided, and among those present were Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, Charles Deane, Rev. E. E. Hale, George Washington Warren, Richard Frothingham, and Dr. Miles, who was one of the representatives to the Brussels Conference of publicists, jurists, and statesmen in October last, and who made an interesting and encouraging statement of the successful results thus far attained by that meeting. An adjourned conference of the same character will be held in Geneva in August next, at which it is hoped this country will be ably represented. On motion of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice to observe the resolution presented at the conference at Brussels by Right Hon. Montague Bernard, and that we cordially concur in this resolution, viz.: This conference declares that it regards arbitration as a means essentially just and reasonable and even obligatory, on nations of terminating international differences, which cannot be settled by negotiation. It abstains from affirming that in all cases, without exception, this mode of solution is applicable; but it believes that the exceptions are rare; and it is convinced that no difference ought to be considered insoluble until after a clear statement of complaints, a reasonable delay, and the exhaustion of all pacific methods of accommodation.

On motion of Rev. E. E. Hale the following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the International Code Committee of twenty-six appointed last year under direction of the meeting held in New-York, May 15, be requested to select the proper persons to represent this country at Geneva; that this committee be requested to meet at their convenience, to fill their vacancies and to choose delegates for the purpose above named.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams was designated to fill the place upon the International Code Committee made vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Sumner.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS COMMENCED BY THE LADIES OF WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 19.—The woman's temperance movement took a new phase here to-day. At 9 o'clock, without previous announcement, four bands, of ten or twelve women each, started out and visited many of the prominent saloons, singing and praying wherever they were allowed, and urging the owners, bar-keepers, and spectators to sign the pledge. They were generally well treated, but their appeals met with no marked success. This afternoon the women meet, as they have almost daily for a fortnight, to devise plans for further prosecution of the work.

This morning three bands of praying ladies started out, and during the day visited about thirty saloons. Immense crowds have followed the women about the streets, and Police have been detailed to keep them passable to teams and foot passengers. In most cases the women have been well received, but it has been necessary in nearly every case to lock the doors after they entered the saloon, to keep the crowd back. In one or two instances only have the women been insulted, and in each case by boys. The excitement in the city is intense over the movement. During the day one dealer only agreed to give up business, but he has been one of the largest dealers in the city for some time. The State Constables are also at work, and have seized over 400 gallons of liquor to-day.

THE LADIES OF MAINE DEMANDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

BANGOR, Me., March 19.—The ladies connected with the new temperance movement met to-day, organized and adopted a series of resolutions calling on the City Government to confine the doings of the City Liquor Agency strictly to the letter of the law, or to abolish it altogether, and, also, asking that the Prohibitory law be strictly enforced in the city. If this is not done they say they will resort to prayer, as has been done in the West.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 19.—Yesterday was observed here as a day of prayer for the temperance movement and service was held in one of the churches.

STREET-PRAYING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Street-praying in large bands commenced in the First Ward by the temperance women to-day. There are five temperance meetings in the city to-night.

MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—An immense mass-meeting was held at Union Hall to-night, under the lead of the Women's Temperance Union. Probably ,000 people were present. Eloquent speeches were made and great enthusiasm manifested. A strong resolution was adopted in favor of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor by groceries.

IN THIS VICINITY.

MEETING IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—ADDRESSES BY DRS. CUYLER, SCUDDER, AND OTHERS.

One of the largest meetings in connection with the temperance movement was held last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Society. Every seat in the body of the church and in the galleries was filled, and ladies formed at least half of the audience. Rev. L. S. Reed, of the South Presbyterian Church, presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Ladd, after which Rev. Mr. Reed made a brief address. He said that he was called upon to preside in the absence of their beloved Pastor, Mr. Beecher. For sixty long years this war against the liquor traffic was waged, but without result; but now God was appealed to, and with the help of prayer he was sure that they would succeed. He would speak of the legal right of the rum-sellers in this matter. There was paid out every year for liquor more than the whole value of the railroad property in the United States, more than half the amount of their national debt, and ten times the value of all the church property in the United States. In the City of New-York there was one rum-seller to every 183 persons, and one to every thirty-six men. The income from this traffic was more than half of that derived from all other merchandise. The houses engaged in this nefarious business in the United States, if put side by side, would reach from this to Washington. What, said the speaker, do we get for it? We get 500,000 drunkards, 30,000 of whom die annually from rum. We get pauperism from it, and notwithstanding all the injurious results of the traffic in liquors, the trade was intrenched behind the law, and this law was enacted by the men they sent to represent them. The only remedy for the evil was, he said, to close the door. [Applause.] The business was needless, nefarious, and mischievous, and ought not to have the protection of law. He appealed to them to lend a hand in this cause—the cause of God and righteousness. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Cuyler next addressed the meeting. The question, he said, was, How shall they use the moral power so rapidly generated; how shall it be utilized? Shall they create a sensation for a while? No, they will not do that, but if the movement take a practical turn in Brooklyn in thirty days there will be a reaction for the better. How, he asked, will we use this moral steam which has been generated? What do the women of Brooklyn expect to do? I want to know, said the speaker, how many we have here who will say "There shall be no bottles in my house." [Loud applause.] There will be rum-sellers in Brooklyn as long as there are thousands of Christians who are dram-buyers. He wanted Christian self-denial; he wanted prohibition in the household, and he asked every practical teetotaller in the house to hold up his hand. [A forest of hands was here raised amid much applause.] He asked every young woman to say—"No lips shall touch my lips that shall ever touch a bottle." [Loud applause.] He asked the women to call upon the respectable grocers, and to ask them to give up the sale of wines and other liquors. A similar visit might, he said, with advantage be paid to the druggists, who not alone sold liquor for medicinal purposes, but also dealt it out in beverages. He asked if the women of Brooklyn could be got to go right to the drinking saloons. He did not want any of them to go where they would be insulted, but where they thought they could do good they should take advantage of it.

Rev. Dr. Scudder made the next address. Some persons, he said, did not think it right to demand total abstinence from any one, as Jesus Christ himself made wine to drink. But, said the speaker, what kind of wine did Jesus make? Did he make a vile and pernicious compound such as is now sold under the name of wine? He read a receipt for making wine, as published by a Frenchman, in which all manner of articles were mixed up to make wine, without the use of the grape, and, amid much laughter, asked if that was the kind of wine which Christ made. He believed the Bible was a book which gave them comprehensive principles rather than specific precepts. Nobody can exaggerate the evils of intemperance. It is not alone a monstrous evil in itself, but it is mixed up with all other evils. What interest is there that it has not touched? What sphere is there that it has not entered? It has entered our army, our navy, and many of our statesmen have gone down dishonored in consequence of it. Intemperance touches every interest, and it invades every circle. It is our great national curse. He condemned in strong terms the convivial customs of society, and hoped the women would put their faces against it. Respecting the contemplated visits to the drinking saloons, he had every confidence in their women, and he was sure they could trust them not to act incautiously. In conclusion he appealed to the young men not to touch the wine-cup, and hoped the women would create such a public sentiment as would extract from the Legislature a law to shut up the saloons, and if they can't get that they should demand the Local Option law. He saw by THE NEW-YORK TIMES that morning that the Local Option law was adopted in California, and he hoped that this course would be followed in other parts of the country.

A collection was here taken up to defray expenses connected with the movement, and a considerable sum was received.

Miss C. Talbott, a lady from Ohio, next addressed the audience. She said she felt repaid for coming from Philadelphia that evening. She asked her Christian sisters not to be afraid; God was with them, and He will not desert the cause. Let them go to the fashionable saloons. These were the places which should receive attention first. Let them go with Jesus in their hearts and the Bible in their hands, and the cause would prosper. She had visited over six hundred saloons and never received an unkind word. Her sisters need not fear, they would not be insulted, and God would bless their temperance work in Brooklyn.

The meeting closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Halliday.

THE MOVEMENT IN LONG ISLAND TOWNS.

In no section of Queens County is the temperance reform movement being more thoroughly agitated and with a greater prospect of success tan in Long Island City. Some few of the ladies who volunteered to circulate the anti-liquor pledge in the stores and rum shops having received a few rebuffs, became discouraged, but a number of earnest women, who went in to win, have obtained a long list of signatures. Mr. Franklin McNamee, who is well known in Hunter's Point as an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, is foremost in the movement; but thinks praying bands will not avail much in this locality, believing a personal appeal to the proprietors of the saloons to be the only wise method. The lodges of Good Templars, two in number, are on the eve of instituting a new and wholly original movement, the precise nature of which is not yet known, but the Good Templars are decidedly in earnest, and are confident their enterprise will be favored with success. At the great mass-meeting to be held in Crowther's Astoria Hall, to-night, measures will be taken for the immediate suppression of the liquor traffic. It is proposed to introduce an "anti-treating pledge," which seems to be a decidedly novel idea, but one which will undoubtedly meet with favor. In Whitestone and College Point mass-meetings will shortly be held looking to the opening of temperance organizations.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., of this City, will deliver a temperance address at Westfield, N. J., in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, March 23, at 7:30 P. M.

A reunion of the Stryker Division, No. 157, S. of T., of this City, will be held this evening, at their lodge-room, corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, at 8 P. M.

The Woman's Temperance League held a meeting in Franklin Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and completed their arrangements for the grand mass-meeting at the Jersey City Theatre, Sunday night.

Negotiations have been entered into between Chas. Meyer, the proprietor of a liquor-saloon on Bridge street, Brooklyn, and the temperance ladies of that city, with a view on the part of the ladies of buying Meyer out. He is willing to sell at $2,500 and the cost price of his liquors.

A temperance mass-meeting, at which Dr. Dio Lewis will speak, is to be held at the Hanson Place Baptist Church on the 26th inst.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at Bethlehem Chapel, No. 140 Sixth avenue, under the auspices of Liberty Division No. 7, Sons of Temperance, at which about 200 people were present. Chas. E. Gildersleeve presided.

A. T. McMullen addressed the meeting briefly. He contended that church temperance prayer-meetings, so far, were not a success, but the time was coming when they would be. In the Union Temperance Prayer-meetings in fifty-three Sabbaths a year ago only 444 signatures had been obtained to the pledge, and in only six Sabbaths of the present year 1,034 signatures had been obtained. He knew that there were drunkards made by the commission, though this was against the belief of the Christian people. Rev. W. C. Steele also addressed the meeting exhorting those who had not already done so to sign the pledge, this he said was the great object of this meeting. Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Lawrence and James M. Turner.

AMUSEMENTS.

YESTERDAY'S CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The promised charity performance, under the control of Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Augustin Daly, occurred at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded in every part, the audience, by the way, being more representative of the opera and "first-night" public than any assemblage brought together in many months. By the selection for recital of what can be considered the finest comedy in the English language, and an avoidance of the variety programme which is usually depended upon as particularly attractive, a memorable entertainment, as well as a thoroughly enjoyable one, was supplied. It will be a long while before Sheridan's "School for Scandal" is done again in this City with a distribution of like strength. The work was "cast" as follows:

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. John Brougham
Charles Surface	Mr. Lester Wallack
Joseph Surface	Mr. Charles Fisher
Crabtree	Mr. W. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. Louis James
Rowley	Mr. D. Whiting
Moses	Mr. Harry Beckett
Careless, with song	Mr. E. Arnott
Trip	Mr. G. L. Fox
Snake	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Lady Teazle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell	Mme. Ponisi
Maria	Miss Dora Goldthwaite

To the reader least acquainted with the history of the New-York stage, this array of names will not be without eloquence, while the play-goer will at once recognize in it as powerful a combination as could be effected or wished. Mr. John Gilbert, *primus inter pares*, is indeed the ideal *Sir Peter*. The good humor he shows so comically in the scene in which *Lady Teazle* reveals a tendency to submit to him, comes as easy to him as his pathetic dignity at the close of the screen scene; and whether the business of the moment is downright fun, as that preceding the discovery of *Lady Teazle* in *Joseph Surface's* library, or the more serious transactions of the last act, Mr. Gilbert's art is equally perfect and impressive. That the greeting in store for such an actor was hearty can be imagined, and the fact that his jollity was contagious and his sorrow touching, was but the natural consequence of his skill. So elaborate and finished a personation as Mr. Gilbert's *Sir Peter Teazle* can scarcely be characterized by a reference to "points." There are, however, certain passages in "The School for Scandal" where the performers stand in special *rilievo*, and in these Mr. Gilbert was exceptionally happy. Miss Madeline Henriques reappeared before the footlights, for this occasion only, as *Lady Teazle*—a rôle she frequently assumed at Wallack's Theatre previous to her retirement from professional life—and the quarrel scene between her and Mr. Gilbert was, in its development, a complete little drama in itself. But the great incident of the day was the screen scene, in which several artists whom we shall not soon see united, were concerned. Mr. Fisher, as *Joseph Surface*, is not, perhaps, as seductive a villain as could be portrayed, but he is as polished in manner and as smooth-tongued as Sheridan could have hoped to meet. Mr. Lester Wallack, who is unrivaled as a light comedian, represented *Charles Surface* with an elegance and spirit in which performers of a later generation are absolutely deficient. And Mr. Gilbert, as mentioned already, was *Sir Peter*. The rendering of this one part of the comedy would have repaid attendance. Thanks to the talent of the artists, the progress of the action, which is to culminate in the exposure of the arch-scoundrel of the play, was followed with as much interest as though the dénouement were not foreseen by probably nine-tenths of the spectators, and the transition from the boisterous merriment which prevails while *Sir Peter* imparts *Joseph's* secret to *Charles*, to the startling tableau upon which the curtain drops, was most effective. To dilate upon the details of the performance, however, would occupy more space than is at our disposal. That Mr. Brougham was a very genial *Sir Oliver* can be guessed, and it will have been inferred quite as correctly that Mr. Davidge was a most amusing *Crabtree*, and Mr. Louis James an appropriately eccentric *Backbite*. Much laughter was elicited by Mr. Fox's gravity as *Trip*, and Mr. Arnott was deservedly applauded for a capital rendering of the drinking song. Mme. Ponisi's *Lady Sneerwell* could not, of course, have been improved upon. It is proper to note that although the "School for Scandal" had not been rehearsed at the Academy of Music—the directors, we learn, having failed to give the company possession of the stage until an hour or two before the representation began, and having also, we believe, exacted the usual rent—the entertainment passed off with unbroken smoothness. All the artists were greeted with unmistakable warmth, and the welcome extended to Miss Henriques was emphasized by many tributes of rare flowers. Between the first and second acts of the piece Mme. Lucca, who had generously placed herself at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, sang "Voi che sapete." No prima donna can give expression to that sweet and simple song as does Mme. Lucca, and she might have repeated it, in deference to the encore, a score of times without complaint. She sang, instead, "Home, Sweet Home," Mr. Colby accompanying both compositions. The orchestras of Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue Theatre furnished in turn the music, under their respective leaders. The receipts were $6,274.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Traviata" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Mme. Nilsson personating *Violetta*, M. Capoul *Alfredo*, and Signor Del Puente *Germont*. "Aïda" will be done at the matinée to-morrow.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

Mme. Lucca sings in "Le Nozze," or rather in "Die Hochzeit des Figaro," at the Stadt Theatre, this evening.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Les Cent Vierges" will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this evening by Mlle. Aimée and her company. It will have but one performance, "Le Petit Faust" replacing it to-morrow night. At the matinée Saturday "La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be rendered for the last time.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS IN THE STATE GRANGE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 19.—At the session of the State Grange a committee on amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange was announced, of which Brother W. A. Armstong, of the Chemung Valley Grange at Elmira, was appointed chairman. The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was accepted and laid on the table for future consideration. A committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the subject of Grange Fire Insurance, and R. R. Pratt, of the North Wilna Grange, Jefferson County, was named chairman, and J. Winne, of Albany, D. Inman, of Orleans, J. W. Strong, of Seneca, and Joseph Lyon, of Schoharie, as such committee. The Committee on By-laws made a report, which was accepted, and laid on the table for future consideration.

The following resolution, offered by Brother O'Donnell, was adopted:

Whereas, It is of great importance that the household department receive the consideration of this grange, and that the social feature receive our warmest support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the question of how to improve the quality of household labor and labor-saving machinery be referred to a committee of sisters, to be appointed by the Worthy Master.

The Worthy Master appointed all the ladies present as such committee.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 20—1 A. M.—South-westerly and north-westerly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather from the North-west and upper lakes to Missouri and the Ohio Valley. Southerly winds, rising barometer, and clear weather in the Southern States, except rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley. South-westerly and north-westerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States, and lower lake region, with occasional light snow and rain in the latter. The rivers have risen at Plattsmouth, Leavenworth, Dubuque, Nashville, Pittsburg, and Freeport, and fallen slightly at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, north-westerly and northerly winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

For New-England and the lower lakes, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, northerly and north-easterly winds, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Missouri, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, slowly rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness in the evening.

For the North-west and upper lakes, falling barometer, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

The Missouri River will probably rise from Plattsmouth to Leavenworth, and the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cincinnati.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF THE FENIANS—THE LIBERAL "WHIP"

LONDON, March 20—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* says it has been given to understand, on good authority, that Mr. Disraeli will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Mr. Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal "whip" during the present session of Parliament.

Tempestuous weather is reported on the Scottish coasts, and there has been some damage to shipping.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL PROJECT.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—A convention of the friends of the Trans-Allegheny Canal project met this afternoon. Quite a large number of delegates, principally from Pennsylvania and Maryland, were present. Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., was chosen President. He addressed the convention in favor of the enterprise. He said the convention was not conceived in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but the latter were not adequate to meet the demands for transportation. An address, welcoming the delegates to Pittsburg, was made by W. D. Moore. The evening session was called to order at 7 o'clock. Col. Sedgwick, the engineer under whose direction the Government survey was made, gave an able description of the projected canal, advocated its construction, indorsed it as entirely practicable, and stated that the cost of the undertaking would probably exceed $20,000,000, but under contingencies could be built for $16,000,000. Addresses were made by Hon. J. H. Gordon and J. K. Morehead, of Pittsburg, on the national importance of the project; by Hon. George H. Thurston on the advantages of the proposed work, and by several other gentlemen. A series of resolutions asking a further appropriation for surveys from Congress were passed, when, after congratulatory addresses, the convention adjourned to meet in Washington on the 23d of April next, at which meeting the several committees will report, and Hon. Montgomery Blair will preside.

ORGANIZED BANDS OF MASKED MURDERERS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 19.—A special to the *Journal* indicates that Saline County, Ill., is infested by an organized band of robbers, who are committing outrages in Harrisburg and its neighborhood. Several murders have recently been committed by masked men and a number of robberies committed. Night before last the Circuit Clerk's office was entered by means of false keys, and a large sum of money belonging to the county was stolen. This was the third time that particular office has been entered by robbers. Last night the County Clerk's office was entered and seventy indictments, principally issued against salon-keepers, were stolen, making the fourth burglary of this building within a short time. During the last few days the outrages include one murder and two robberies.

SUMNER MEMORIAL MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 19.—A Sumner memorial meeting was held this evening in the Bethel M. E. Church, (colored). Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia, presided, and a number of prominent colored men occupied seats on the platform. Addresses were made by Bishop Campbell, Robert Purves, Isaac C. Weares, William Still, and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of their sense of the irreparable loss, and pledging the undying devotion of the colored people to the memory of Senator Sumner.

ATTEMPT OF LOWENSTEIN TO ESCAPE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Lowenstein, last night, attempted to escape from the jail. He picked the lock which secured the bar in position on the shutters of the window. The bars were cut, and he had opened the shutters before he was discovered. When the bar was again secured he threatened to set the jail on fire.

THE LEASE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, March 19.—It is stated that so many delays have been made in the examination of the books of Jordan, Marsh & Co., that the suit against them cannot possibly be made ready for trial before June. The examination of the books is still uncompleted.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEN-HOUR BILL.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day, by a vote of 18 to 14, reconsidered its passage of the Ten-hour bill to be enacted. It also refused to suspend the rules to amend the bill by fixing the time for it to take effect Oct. 1, and then postponed the subject until to-morrow.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—On the 24th of March, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., the House will vote for a successor to Senator Sumner in the United States Senate.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 19.—A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Donohue, and he has been respited until the 14th of April.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE RECENT INSURRECTION.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN—THE REBELLION OF THE SAMOURAI—THE MILITARY REFUSING TO FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic arrived here this morning. She brings Hong Kong dates to Feb. 12, and Yokohama dates to Feb. 24. She brought the following passengers for New-York: C. A. Flanders, M. Muratee, H. E. Nichols, W. Warren, S. M. Davison and wife, Miss Davison, E. W. Hance, John Wood, J. M. Jacquema, Col. Gram, and F. R. Gammill.

The *Japan Gazette* of Feb. 23 contains the following:

On the 29th of January the Empress received the wives and families of the English, United States, and Belgian Ministers. The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax equally with the subjects. He will pay about $25,000. Kido, one of the late foreign Ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Education.

The Government is making strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion of the Samourai, but many of the military threw down their arms and refused to fight their countrymen.

The *Gazette* says the people need have no fears for the safety of their friends in Japan, nor for the financial condition of the country.

Ennomoto has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Iwakura had nearly recovered.

The Samourai of Saga, in Fizen, have assembled in their temples, demanding that an expedition be dispatched to Corea. Their number is constantly increasing. On the the night of the 1st of February they went to the Bank of Ono, in Fukuoka, and used such violence that all the clerks fled away.

The registration of the people has been disregarded for a long time, but it has now been accurately accomplished, and the census shows the population of the Empire to be 33,100,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama strongly recommends an order for the storing of petroleum at a safe distance from the city, but the Government had taken no action in the matter.

Okurbu has gone south as Commissioner from the Mikado to the disaffected people there, taking a strong force of marines, the infantry refusing to go. These refusals of soldiers to obey orders show a very strong spirit of rebellion.

The work of constructing a telegraph line northward is progressing favorably.

THE QUESTIONS BETWEEN PERU AND CHINA REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The news from China is unimportant. The press says the currency is depressed, and that the statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong show an unsatisfactory condition of the finances.

It is reported that the questions between Peru and China relative to the coolie traffic will be referred to Russia for arbitration.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF IWAKURA—PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Advices from Yokohama to Feb. 23, state the revision of the Japanese treaties makes but little progress. Notes have passed between the Foreign Ministers and the Japanese Government, but the latter are using all their endeavors to have the exterritorial jurisdiction abolished, which point the representatives, having been instructed by their respective Governments, refused to concede. The negotiations may be said at present to be in a deadlock.

It is said the budget for 1874, prepared by the Minister of Finance, shows a very favorable state of the national finances.

Great anxiety was felt for some days as to the safety of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Alaska, which did not arrive here until the evening of the 5th inst., nine days over the contract time. The delay was caused by bad weather.

A scheme is under consideration for improving the harbor of Yokohama by building piers, so as to shelter the anchorage from prevailing winds.

The Associated Press correspondent's summary of Japan news has just been received. He gives an account of the attempt on the life of Iwakura, and says that some of his assailants were discovered and arrested toward the end of January, while the others still remain at large. It is understood that their motive was one of political hostility which is felt toward Iwakura by many persons of various degrees of rank. It was never suspected that the assault was sanctioned by any of the real leaders of the antagonistic parties. These leaders made a much more formidable demonstration against the Government, of which Iwakura is the most important member, early this month, by means of a memorial to the Mikado, attacking the Administration in violent terms, and proposing radical and immediate reforms, chiefly in the establishment of a national legislative body. The intemperate tone of this document would have deprived it of all weight had it not been signed by some of the most powerful and popular men in the country, among them Soyezima, the former vigorous Minister of Foreign Affairs. Great surprise was expressed at finding the name of this statesman and some others of almost equal eminence appended to a seditious memorial; but no action was taken beyond the publication of a brief answer, to the effect that the subjects alluded to had long been under the consideration of the Government, and the establishment of a Parliament had some time previously been decided upon. Immediately after the appearance of the memorial the country was startled by reports of insurgent gatherings in Sagaken—better known as the old province of Fize is, reports which were wildly exaggerated and distorted by the Yokohama newspapers. The real facts of the insurrection up to the present time are not of an alarming character. The trouble first broke out in the neighborhood of the City of Saga, and has not yet spread to any considerable distance. The ostensible motive for rising was to demonstrate the desire of the Samourai in that section for a war with Corea, but that is believed to be only the nominal rallying cry, the real grievance being the undoubted hardships which the political changes of the last three years have brought upon the military classes at Saga, to which place Soyezima belongs. No charge of complicity in this movement is made against him, and he continues to reside in freedom in Yedo. There is reason for believing, however, that many of the disaffected have taken advantage of the momentary excitement caused by his memorial to make this demonstration more effective than it otherwise might be. The Government acted with great promptness, and thus far with thorough success. In the first confusion of the uprising of some few thousands of men certain inevitable casualties occurred. Some officials were seized, a bank was attacked, and an old castle was burned; but about the middle of the month troops were collected and dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, and the high civil officer, Okubo, Minister of the Interior, was charged with the task of instituting official inquiries on the spot. On the 22d and 23d of the month news was received of the first encounter between the national troops and the insurgents, which took place probably on the 21st and 22d at the small town of Todoroki and at Ahyama, in the near vicinity of Saga, which latter city had been in possession of the rebels for several days. The number of Government troops was small, not exceeding a few hundred, the first who arrived. The resistance offered to them was so slight that the affairs were hardly considered in the light of serious skirmishes. The best results appear to have been the proofs of spirit and loyalty shown by the national soldiers. The rebels retreated in confusion toward Saga, upon which their assailants were advancing at last accounts this morning. The dissatisfaction is not believed to have spread beyond the very limited space in which it first manifested itself. A messenger is known to have been sent to communicate with the Samourai of Sutsuma, but he was ordered out of the province in haste, and Semonzu Saburno, the old ruler of Sutsuma, was immediately sent southward at his own request to watch over affairs in our district. This is absolutely all of importance that has transpired to the present date. The extravagant statements in many of the Yokohama papers are without foundation, but have the effect of creating much needless excitement. These foreign representatives who always seek for opportunities for displaying their force, have been encouraged to several characteristic demonstrations, and the citizens of Yokohama have agitated the question of establishing volunteer corps for their own defense. It is important to understand that not a single one of the inflammatory reports with which that little settlement has overflowed during the past two weeks have been confirmed, and the only certain facts relating to hostilities are those above recorded. The Treasury Department has presented an earnest protest against future regulations of the tariff by treaties. Toward the last of January $1,200,000 was paid to each of the three foreign representatives who had announced their determination to extort the balance of the Simoneski indemnity in case certain commercial and other concessions should not be granted by the Japanese. These installments were for England, France, and Holland. No part of the amount due the United States was offered to Mr. Bingham, in accordance with the wishes expressed by him to that effect.

Yenomato will start for St. Petersburg next month and will carry out the regulations concerning the Maria Louise and Saghalien preliminaries, which were intrusted to Hanabusa, Secretary of Legation, in December last.

THE COMMANDER OF THE NIOBE.

Sir Lamson Lorraine, commander of the British man-of-war Niobe, it is expected, will arrive at this port in about two weeks. It will be remembered that it was through the timely arrival of the English commander at Santingo de Cuba that the lives of several of the Virginius prisoners were saved. The Army and Navy Club will tender to the distinguished officer a reception on his arrival here. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman Van Schaick moved "that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions of welcome and to extend the freedom of the City to Sir Lamson Lorraine, the Commander of her Britannic Majesty's frigate Niobe, who interfered in so gallant a manner for the protection of the lives of defenseless American citizens who were captured on the steamer Virginius, in Santiago de Cuba." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

NEW-YORK YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTH SOCIAL MEETING OF THE SEASON—INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. D. CADY EATON.

The Yale Alumni Association of New-York had a reunion at Delmonico's last night, which was in every way a success. It was the fourth of the series of social meetings held this Winter, and the members of the association, mindful of the pleasant entertainment afforded at previous gatherings, crowded the parlors engaged for the occasion, and seemed to be bent upon partaking to the fullest extent of the enjoyments in store for them. There is supposed to be about 500 graduates of old Yale residing in the City, and of that number 225 are enrolled in the association. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts is its President, but last night he was unavoidably absent, and Mr. Charles Tracey acted as Chairman in his place. Among the well-known citizens present, whose Alma Mater is Yale, were Messrs. Mulford and Van Santford, Jos. B. Varnum, and Gen. Jos. C. Jackson. A bronze medallion head of Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, by Miller, was placed upon the mantel-piece of one of the parlors, and attracted a great deal of attention. It is understood that it is intended for the college library, and is to be paid for by subscription. The special feature of the evening was an informal lecture by Mr. D. Cady Eaton, Professor of the History and Criticism of Art in Yale College, on certain peculiarities of Raphael's genius, illustrated by photographs thrown on a screen in a darkened room. The principle which he endeavored to make plain to his audience was that among artists there are classes which may be denominated the objective and the creative. The objective are those who depend largely upon the objects presented to their vision, and the creative those who have an inherent power of creation. Raphael he classed as an objective artist, and Michael Angelo as creative. In the course of his remarks he briefly sketched the life and career of raphael, and the peculiar influences under which his art powers had been developed. The lecturer exhibited a photograph of a fresco by Giovanni now in a convent near Urbino, Italy, Raphael's birthplace, to show the peculiar style of the father. He also exhibited a photograph of a painting of our Savior by Perugino, tutor of Raphael, now in the possession of Lord Ward, of England, and pointed out as a peculiarity the attitude of an angel among the figures. He called attention to the fact that the legs of the angel were so painted as to make it appear that the angel was skipping instead of flying through or floating in the air. this was the prevailing idea, he said, among painters of the schools before the time of Raphael of the proper way to represent the motion of angels following this illustration, one was exhibited by the marriage of the Virgin by Perugino, now at Caen. The figures in this picture as shown by the photograph were stiff and unnatural. He then exhibited another picture of the same subject by Raphael, in which every figure was portrayed in a graceful attitude. The next illustration used was a portion of the cartoon of the bathers by Michael Angelo in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. This, Prof. Evans, said was a fine example of Angelo's genius. Raphael endeavored to reproduce Michael Angelo's idea of motion into his picture of the entombment of the Savior, at Rome, but failed, as the audience could see by the illustration which he then exhibited. Mr. Evans then exhibited a number of photographs, of the Madonas of Raphael, showing the progress of the artist in improving upon his original conceptions. He said that before Raphael's time the idea of the Virgin Mary, as embodied on canvas by painters, was to make her something to be feared. She was pictured as sitting upon a throne and aloof from the world. Perrugino, Raphael's tutor, and others, began to picture her as having something of a human character. She was painted without the accessories of the throne and queenly state. The face of the Virgin, however, was always cold and dispassionate, and the infant Savior and St. John were always conventional. Raphael improved upon all this, and made his Madonnas human. They were the representatives of real flesh and blood, though suggesting nothing-sensual. It was a peculiarity of Raphael, he said, that after he fell in love with "the *Fornarina*," a young girl who once acted for him as a model, that she appeared in all his pictures afterward. Prof. Evans, following up his illustration of Raphael's Madenas, exhibited photographs of two owned by Lord Couper, and one owned by Lord Garvagh, the *Belle Jardinere* in Paris, the Madena of Francis I., the *Madena del Foligno*, and the Madona di San Sisti, which he said wauld never be copied. The lecture was loudly applauded at its close, and a collation was partaken of by the company. Two poems written for the occasion, referring to the nomination of Mr. Waite, of Yale, as Chief Justice, were read by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, and the evening was wound up by songs from the Carmina Yalenisia, the alumni song-book.

TRAGEDY AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE.

A TRAPEZE PERFORMER KILLED BY A FALL.

At about 10 o'clock last evening a terrible accident occurred at the theatre in Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, known as Berry's Opera-house, resulting in the death of James Sylvester, a trapeze performer of considerable merit. From the statements made by Mr. Jacob Berry, the lessee of the house, it appears that he was induced to engage Sylvester and his confrère, named Baldwin, to give a trapeze performance for one week. Mr. Berry at first objected to the engagement, owing to the dangerous nature of the feats which comprised the performance, but Sylvester assvred him that there was no danger, and to convince him, on Saturday last Sylvester and Baldwin went through the entire performance several times in the presence of the stage manager. After this Mr. Berry consented to give them an engagement, and they commenced to take part in the performance on Monday night. The programme for the theatre last night consisted of a ministrel and variety performance, after which came the feats on the trapeze, and the whole entertainment was concluded with the drama of "Norah Creina." The house was well filled, and the performance progressed without accident until the conclusion of the trapeze business. Sylvester, with the aid of his confrere, had performed the various feats on the trapeze successfully, and it was while doing the act called "The Leap for Life" that Sylvester met with the fall which ended his life. In this act the performer stands on the horizontal bar of the trapez, and after swinging back and forth sufficiently to give him the necessary momentum, leaps from the bar to a rope suspended from the ceiling and which is held by his partner, and slides down the rope to the stage. In making this leap last night, Sylvester miscalculated the distance, and failed to grasp the rope. He fell a distance of not more than seven feet, but in the fall he struck the back of his head against the projecting edge of a private box on the right of the stage, and dropped, a helpless mass, at the foot of the box. He was immediately taken up and borne to the back of the stage. A shudder of horror ran through the people in the house, but very little excitement ensued, as it was not supposed that he had been seriously injured. The dramatic performance was then proceeded with, and in the meantime Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precint, was notofied, and at once telegraphed for an ambulance. Warden Brennan was soon on the spot, and Sylvester was removed to the hospital, where death ensued soon. After admission The base of the skull was found to have been fractured. Sylvester was about twenty years of age, and a native of New-York. His mother and a young brother were dependent upon him for support. Mr. Berry, the manager of the theatre, has volunteered to give a performance for their benefit. Coroner Eichoff has been notified, and will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Democratic State Convention organized yesterday. J. S. Van Cleve was elected President. The platform adopted favors the free navigation of the Columbia River; the construction of a breakwater at Port Oxford; the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad to the southern boundary of the State; expresses sympathy with the Patrons of Husbandry, and favors an economical administration of State affairs. Gov. Grover was chosen by acclamation for re-election, Mr. Chadwick for re-election as Secretary of State, and G. A. London for Representative in Congress.

THE REED MURDER TRIAL.

BANGOR, Me., March 19.—The testimony introduced in the Reed murder trial the past two days differs but little from the evidence in the former trial. The prisoner, Eldridge W. Reed, was put on the stand, and testified substantially the same as at the first trial. He made a good appearance, and sustained unmoved a searching cross-examination. Some rebutting testimony was then introduced by the Government. Mrs. Severance, widow of the murdered man Ray, who has since married, testified that she was afraid to testify to the truth at the first trial, being advised not to do so. The Attorney General here offered to prove by witnesses that she was deterred from testifying to the truth on the first trial by defendant's counsel, but the court excluded it. The testimony is all in, and the arguments will be commenced to-morrow. It is thought the case will not go to the jury before Monday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHY?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article relating to the Phelps, Dodge & Co. matter, which appears quite to the point. Why did P., D. & Co. send their Custom-house clerk to Europe immediately after the affair between the Government and themselves became known, where this man remained several months? On his return he was only one day in their office, when he disappeared again.

AN OLD IMPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 18, 1874.

THE FISH WON'T BITE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your neighbors of the New-York *Tribune* have taken the trouble to get up an elaborate circular-letter to the importers, in which they earnestly solicit the support and patronage of the importers aforesaid, on the ground of services rendered. Being an importer, I am favored with one of these *Tribune* circulars. But as I and my partners have never made any efforts to cheat the Government, we cannot discover that we are under any obligations to the *Tribune* for services rendered. We have therefore returned their letter to them by mail. But we wish to tell those gentlemen, through you, that if we feel indebted to any paper it is to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its vindication of the rights of honest merchants. Let those who systematically cheat the Government respond to the *Tribune's* piteous appeal for help—it is their duty to do so, of course. But any appeal to houses who meet all their obligations to the Government, is nothing short of an insult, and is so considered by AN IMPORTING MERCHANT.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT. ELA—A CORRECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The name of the officer who committed suicide in the steamer Great Republic was Second Lieut. Frederick P. Ela, of the United States Marine Corps, who was attached to the frigate Hartford.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember *Small* is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. *Medium* is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. *Large* is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

This March weather clogs the pores, renders the skin inactive, and thus quickens dormant germs of disease, especially colds, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. The preventive or remedy is a luxurious vapor bath. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Employed by many first-class physicians. An elegant department for ladies.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving

Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BOSWORTH—BEEKMAN.—On Wednesday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., CHARLES P. BOSWORTH to JULIA, daughter of S. A. Beekman, Esq.

BURDICK—BEDELL.—On Wednesday, March 18, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, in this City, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., NATHAN LEWIS BURDICK to Miss LUCINDA L. BEDELL, all of this City.

MUNROE—HOADLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by Rev. Theron H. Hawks, D. D., CHESTER C. MUNROE and ADELAIDE, daughter of the late David Hoadley.

PATEN—WELLINGTON.—On Tuesday, March 17, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, J. H. PATEN to IDA, daughter of Wm. Wellington, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Fifth day, Third month, 19th, HANNAH H. BARRY, widow of Samuel J. W. Barry.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 West 38th st., at 1 o'clock on Seventh day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst.

CONNOLLY.—March 19, of diphtheria, JAMES A. CONNOLLY, Jr., youngest son of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, aged 6 years.

CRANE.—At her residence in this City, on Wednesday, March 18, 1874, ELSIE ANN, wife of Daniel Crane, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives, friends, and acquaintances, including those of her sons, Henry D., Hiram A., Rev. Edward P., and William N., and her sons-in-law, David B. Ivison and John B. Hollister, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (corner of 22d st.,) on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment on Saturday morning.

CRESS.—At Stuttgart, Germany, 23d January, 1874, LOUIS CRESS, of this City, formerly of Augusta, Ga., in the 66th year of his age.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday, 19th inst., of diphtheria, HENRY BLANCHARD, only son of Francis J. and Allie H. Dominick, aged 5 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 314 East 19th st.

DOWNING.—Suddenly, in Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, March 17, 1874, GEORGE R. DOWNING, Jr., formerly of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. Edwards S. Sanford, No. 132 Montague st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIFFEN.—At Passaic, N. J., March 17, ANN MARIA GRIFFEN, widow of Rev. Benjamin Griffen, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., near 8th av., on Friday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Rye, Westchester County.

HAYES.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 18, suddenly, RHODA, wife of Curtiss Hayes, of this City, aged 69.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Horace Hayes, No. 19 West 18th st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On Wednesday, March 18, SEPTERIUS HIGGINS, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Oak st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 21, at 1 o'clock.

JAUDON.—Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Thursday morning, March 19, HARRIET S. JAUDON, daughter of the late Daniel Jaudon, of Philadelphia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROWLAND.—Wednesday, March 18, WILLIAM ROWLAND, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 338 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

SANDFORD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 19, 1874, HALSEY, infant son of Mary L. and Thomas S. Sandford, and grandson of James Lawson.

SHIMEALL.—Rev. RICHARD C. SHIMEALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 10th av., third house from 69th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Tuesday, March 17, at Magnolia, Fla., after a lingering illness, MATILDA BARBER, eldest daughter of Jacob M. and Louisa A. Schermerhorn, of Homer, N. Y.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 19, HENRY M. STEVENS, of the firm of Miner & Stevens, aged 52 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 21, at 1 P. M., from the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, at 2d av. and 14th st.

VERREN.—On Tuesday, March 17, after a lingering illness, Rev. ANTOINE VERREN, D. D., Rector of the French Church du St. Esprit.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place in the French Church du St. Esprit, No. 30 West 22d st., on Friday, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

VOSE.—Suddenly, March 17, JOHN G. VOSE, aged 45.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Orange Valley Church, on Saturday, 21st inst., on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from the foot of Barclay st., Morris and Essex Railroad.

WRIGHT.—On Monday evening, March 16, FRANCIS MARKOE WRIGHT, M. D., of Englewood, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his uncle, Dr. T. M. Markoe, No. 20 West 30th st., on Friday, March 20, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN UNPARALLELED CURE OF BRIGHT'S disease and dropsy by Bethesda Mineral Spring Water.—Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, No. 200 Broadway, New-York: Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d March was duly received, and would have been answered sooner but for my engagements. I very willingly give you a certificate of the benefits I derived from the use of Bethesda Water, for I consider it one of God's good gifts to man, for which we cannot be too thankful, and those who have tested its qualities should let the world know that others may benefit by their experience. I inclose a detailed statement of my case, which you are at full liberty to publish. Yours, very truly, F. DUNCAN JAUDON. Full particulars in pamphlets.

IMPERIAL GUARD.—AN INDEPENDENT MILITARY company, now organizing, invite young men of respectability to become members. Address IMPERIAL GUARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND [illegible] way, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL, 1874.
CONTENTS:

THE FARALLON ISLANDS. By CHARLES NORDHOFF.
With eight illustrations.
BONNIBELL.
With one illustration.
THE SECRET REGIONS OF THE STAGE. By OLIVE LOGAN.
With sixteen illustrations.
ILKLEY. By MONCURE D. CONWAY.
With eleven illustrations.
PLANTING THE PALM.
THE LAW OF CHROMATIC CONTRASTS.
With three diagrams.
THE MOORINGS. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
With one illustration.
MY MOTHER AND I; A LOVE STORY FOR GIRLS. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
With three illustrations.
ARMY ORGANIZATION. By Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.
BRAHMA'S ANSWER. By R. H. STODDARD.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
With Twenty-two Illustrations.
THE LIVING LINK. By the author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," &c.
CHAPTER XXVIII. A Marriage in the Dark.—XXIX. The Wife of Leon Dudleigh.—XXX. Jailer and Captive.—XXXI. The Irrepressible Struggle.—XXXII. A Fight in the Enemy's Camp.—XXXIII. The Husband's Last Appeal.
With Three Illustrations.
SLAVE-HUNTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
IN HONOR BOUND. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO.
THE SHADOW.
THOMAS CARLYLE.
THE WRONG WORD.
THE DEFECTIVE CLASSES.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
With Ten Illustrations.

Illustrated with nearly eighty excellent Engravings, and in its twenty articles, covering every variety of subject, the April Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is exceedingly interesting and attractive. Charles Nordhoff describes the Farallon Islands—a rocky group, the home of sea-lions, and rabbits, and innumerable birds. The illustrations of this paper are unusually picturesque and characteristic. In another profusely illustrated paper, Olive Logan shows by what tricks, traps, and machinery remarkable spectacular effects are produced. M. D. Conway contributes an illustrated paper on Ilkley—a great manufacturing district in the middle of England—and its memorable historical associations. A sketch of Oliver Goldsmith, accompanied by twenty-two rare and characteristic illustrations, is peculiarly timely in view of the centennial anniversary of Goldsmith's death.

"Bonnibell," by KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD, and "The Moorings," by WILL WALLACE HARNEY, are two striking poems, beautifully illustrated. R. H. STODDARD contributes a poem of great strength and subtlety, entitled "Brahma's Answer."

The first of a series of papers on "Army Organization" is contributed by Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. An important article, showing the situation of our defective classes—the deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded—by CHARLES D. DESHLER, will command the attention of all readers. There is, also, a thrilling sketch of "Slave Hunts in Central Africa;" a brief reminiscence of Thomas Carlyle, and a continuation of the "Recollections of an Old Stager."

Prof. DE MILLE'S and Mrs. CRAIK'S serial stories are continued, and two interesting short stories are given, one of which is a posthumous tale by CAROLINE CHESEBRO.

The Editor's Easy Chair covers a variety of timely topics; the Literary, Historical, and Scientific Summaries are full and interesting; and the Drawer is unusually amusing, including some very humorous illustrations.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR.

One copy of either for one year, $4, postage prepaid.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, or HARPER'S BAZAR will be sent for one year to any subscriber in the United States, POSTAGE PREPAID, on receipt of $4 by the publishers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage payable by the subscriber at the office where received.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

"THE PRINCE OF THE MONTHLIES."

SCRIBNER FOR APRIL,

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

"ANOTHER GREAT LITERARY SENSATION,"

THE MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WITH 150 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO. have secured for serial publication in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY M. JULES VERNE'S Latest Story,

"THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND,"

in which, not content with the old stories of "ROBINSON CRUSOE" and the "SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON," the writer undertakes to show how a party of men cast upon a mysterious and desert island, may live by their scientific resources alone, without the aid of any wreck to draw upon for the materials of life and comfort.

The party are Americans, who set out from Richmond, Va., during the siege, in a balloon. M. Jules Verne unites with an accurate scientific knowledge, an exuberance of inventive genius that has

FASCINATED THE WORLD.

The theme of the present story affords the author the finest opportunity for the display of his peculiar gifts. The story will be profusely illustrated, and is begun in the April number.

SCRIBNER for April has also an Illustrated Poem, "MARY BUTLER'S RIDE," "A RAMBLE IN VIRGINIA, in THE GREAT SOUTH SERIES," even more exquisitely illustrated than usual; Dr. BLAUVELT'S article on "THE RESURRECTION," a PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF JOHN HAY, chapters from "KATHERINE EARL," the end of "EARTHEN PITCHERS," Shorter Stories, Poems, Reviews. A Poem by the Editor, &c., &c.

For sale by all news-dealers and book-sellers. Price $4 a year, 35 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS,

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The April number of ST. NICHOLAS, with its three splendid SERIAL STORIES, its Exquisite Pictures, and its Delightful Variety, is now ready.

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"ST. NICHOLAS is without a competitor."

The Boston *Journal* says: "Nothing has been done hitherto in this country, or England, to equal it."

ST. NICHOLAS is being widely adopted as

A READING BOOK IN SCHOOLS.

Price 25 cents, 14 Numbers for $3. Subscriptions are received by all booksellers and news-dealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

THE ENROLLED AND DULY-ELECTED members of the FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, Now residing in the district, are notified that an election for officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at the hall, No. 147 West 32d st., on SATURDAY, March 21, from 3 P. M. until 10 P. M. Per order.
WILLARD BULLARD, ROBERT B. BOYD, ISAAC O. HUNT, Inspectors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 21, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 19, was extremely large, and the business transacted both important, and in extent considerable, while much of the property disposed of sold well. It is worthy of remark that nearly all the sales announced were successfully carried through. The following is a review of the day's proceedings in detail:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at a Trustees' sale, under the direction of John B. Stevens, Esq., et al., sold the following City realty, the property of the estate of Col. Harmon Thorne, deceased. Premises No. 120 Pearl street, east side, and No. 84 Water street, west side, 117 feet north of Old slip, comprising a lot 23.2 by 128.8 by 24.2 by 126, running through from street to street, with five-story brick and stone building thereon covering same; sold for $52,600 to Heyman & Lowenstein. Premises No. 83 Water street, east side, and No. 84 Front street, west side, about 72 feet north of Old slip, embracing a lot 24.2 by 170.2 running through from street to street, with five and four-story brick buildings thereon, nearly covering same; sold to Fay Brothers for $48,100. One four-story brick store with lot, 24.1 by 96, No. 83 Front street, east side, 70.10 feet north of Old slip; sold to Bryce & Smith for $27,100. And one four-story brick store with lot, 24.1 by about 99, No. 43 South street, 70.7 feet north of Old slip, adjoining above in rear, with right, title, and interest in bulk-head on East River, 24 feet front opposite property; sold to Robert M. Strebeigh for $36,000. The four parcels of property sold brought in the aggregate $163,800. The same firm also sold at public auction the four-story brick store with lot, 22.9 by about 60, No. 82 Water street, west side, 91.8 feet north of Old slip, for $20,300 to Thos. Williams.

James M. Miller sold at public auction the four-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, 25 by 46, with two-story brick extension and lot 25 by 123.6 by 30.1 by 106.8, No. 161 Fourth avenue, (old No. 4 Union square,) east side, 25 feet north of Fourteenth street, for $65,300, to Geo. Simpson: also, the four-story English basement brick house, 25 by 41, with three-story brick extension and lot 25 by about 96, No. 106 East Fifteenth street, south side, 173 feet east of Fourth avenue, with a two-story brick building on rear of lot, for $25,000, to J. R. Brown. The first named property, it was stated, rents at the rate of $8,000 per annum, and the second for $3,000. Mr. Miller also claims to have sold at public auction, to close the estate of John P. Butler, deceased, the following property: One lot 25 by 100, with factory thereon, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, sold for $10,500 to a Mr. Newton; one lot 25 by 100, with small frame dwelling thereon, on Tenth avenue, adjoining above, sold to same for $6,050; two lots, each 25 by 100, with small dwelling and barn thereon, on Tenth avenue, adjoining above, sold in one parcel to a Mr. Treadman for $13,125, and one lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, in rear of above, sold to a Mr. Boardman for $2,550. The same auctioneer also sold under a Supreme Court order, in partition, Francis M. Scott, Esq., Referee, the property known as the Fort Washington Hotel, located on Tenth avenue at its junction with the King's Bridge road, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second streets, embracing a large plot of ground containing nearly six City lots, with a number of frame buildings thereon, for $32,200 in the total. The property was sold in lots, and bought by S. Stewart for Mrs. Matilda Saul, the widow of John B. Saul, deceased, by the estate of whom the lots were owned; two lots, each 25 by 106, located on Mott street, north side, 250 feet west of Morris avenue, Melrose South, (now Twenty-third Ward,) belonging to the same estate, were also sold to Mrs. Saul for $600.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, to close an undivided interest, disposed of the premises known as Nos. 176 and 178 Centre street, east side, 49.4 feet south of Hester street, embracing a plot of ground 49.4 by 82.7, (rear irregular,) three five-story brick buildings thereon, for $46,000, the purchaser being L. P. Hawes. The same firm also sold, under the direction of Messrs. E. & F. Hendricks, Trustees, the two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 73 Amity street, north side, 50 feet east of Thompson street, for $14,500, to Geo. Lahr. The same auctioneers also sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Bernard E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 19.6 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 320.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $28,000, the purchaser being D. L. Fallett. At an executors' sale under direction of J. A. Geissenhainer, executor of the estate of Adam Muller, deceased, the following leases were in addition disposed of: Lease of No. 638 East Twelfth street, with brick rear shop; lease has five years to run from May 1, 1874; rent of front shop and ground $600 per annum and taxes on rear shop; sold for $1,500. Lease of No. 630 East Twelfth street, with three-story brick house on front and brick shop on the rear; lot 20 by 90; lease has fifteen years to run from May 1, 1874; ground rent $180 per annum and taxes and assessments; sold for $2,700; and lease of No. 632 East Twelfth street, with brick shop in front, having alley-way under the same, subject to right of way of adjoining owners having right to use said alley-way; lot 26 by 103.3; lease has fifteen years to run from May 1, 1874; ground rent $200 per annum and taxes and assessments; sold for $1,500. All the leases were bought by F. W. Geissenhainer.

Joseph McGuire, at a Trustee's sale, sold City real estate, as follows: One three-story brick house, 25 by 40, with lot, 76 feet deep, No. 776 Third avenue, north-west corner of Forty-eighth street; sold to Edward Handford for $35,050. One similar house, 18.10 by 40, with lot, 76 feet deep, No. 778 Third avenue, adjoining above; sold to same buyer for $19,500. One similar house and lot, No. 780 Third avenue, adjoining above; sold to same for $19,450; and one lot, 19 by 100.4, on East Forty-eighth street, north side, 76 feet west of Third avenue, adjoining above, in rear, and known as No. 159 East Forty-eighth street, sold to Mr. Handford for $8,400. The same auctioneer also sold at public auction the two-story and attic frame house, 23 by 50, with lot, 27 by 106, No. 70 High street, Brooklyn, south side, 78.3 feet west of Pearl street, for $6,600, to Wm. Cogger. Also, offered at auction the house and lot No. 484 Park avenue, Brooklyn, near Bedford avenue, which was knocked down at $5,500, but not sold.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 240 feet east of Second avenue, for $1,100 over and above incumbrances amounting to $6,290, making the total price realized $7,390. The purchaser was Theodore Von Ellert, plaintiff in the legal action.

Wood, Brady & Todd, at a Trustee's sale, under the direction of E. Belknap, Esq., sold the four-story French-roof high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 133.5, No. 98 Second place, Brooklyn, south side, 75 feet west of Court street, for $16,000, to W. Weston. This sale closed the day's business.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange yesterday reached the sum of $493,415, and the aggregate value of all property sold, $516,015.

The proposed sale in Brooklyn yesterday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of cottages and lots on Ryerson street, between Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, was adjourned to Monday of next week.

The purchaser of the Third avenue house and lot No. 87, sold by Messrs. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, was Mr. Robert G. Remsen.

On Wednesday, in Brooklyn, J. Cole reports having sold the following Brooklyn real estate at auction: Two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100, on Carlton avenue, west side, 121 feet south of St. Mark's place, sold to J. Emery, one for $12,400, and the other for $12,650; two brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 21 by 100, on Seventh avenue, corner of Douglas street, sold to E. J. Beach, one for $15,600 and the other for $13,000; two similar houses and lots on Seventh avenue, adjoining, sold to Irving Paris for $12,750 each; one three-story brick-house, with lot 20 by 80, on Third avenue, east side, 202 feet south of Forty-first street, sold to Philip Emery for $3,100; two similar houses and lots on Third avenue, adjoining, sold to J. M. Greenwood, one for $3,100 and the other for $3,125, and a two-story-front house, with lot 25 by 126, on Classon avenue, south of Flushing avenue, sold to Margaret Bonney for $3,030.

At the auction held in Brooklyn by Cole & Murphy on Wednesday, at which lots belonging to the estate of Chas. Cooper were offered, the sale of property to the value of about $16,000 is reported to have been made, but no detailed statement has reached us.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, a two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, on Second street, north side, between Waldo and Chestnut avenues, for $3,875, the purchaser being John U. Blease.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, public sales are announced as follows: By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot, 23.7 by 99.1 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl street, south side, between Fletcher street and Burling slip. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, each 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 727 and 729 Washington street, east side, between Hammond and Bank streets, embracing two lots, together in size 36 by 80.4 by 41.4 by 91.7.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 144 by 25.6 by 141, on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a Goelet lease of a house, with lot 20 by 89.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 274 feet east of First avenue; term of lease, twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent, $240 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

Premises No. 120 Pearl st., e. s., and No. 84 Water st., w. s., about 117 ft. n. of Old slip, 2 5-story brick buildings, with plot running through from street to street, 23.2x128.8x 24.2x126 .... $52,600
Premises No. 83 Water st., e. s., and No. 84 Front st., w. s., about 72 ft. n. of Old slip, 1 5-story brick store and 1 4-story brick store, with plot running through from street to street, 24.2x170.2 48,100
1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 83 Front st., e. s., 70.10 ft. n. of Old slip, lot 24.1x96 27,100
1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 43 South st., w. s., 70.7 ft. n. of Old slip, adjoining above, in rear, with right in bulkhead on East River, 24 ft. front, opposite lot 24.1x about 99 36,000
1 4-story brick store and lot No. 82 Water st., w. s., 91.8 ft. n. of Old slip, lot 22.9x about 60 20,300

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story brown-stone-front store and lot, No. 161 4th av., (old No. 4 Union square,) e. s., 25 ft. n. of 14th st., lot 25x123.6x30.1x106.8 ... $65,300
1 4-story English-basement brick house, (front,) 1 2-story brick house (rear) and lot, No. 106 East 15th st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25 x about 96 25,000
1 factory and lot, 10th av., n. w. corner of 156th st., lot 25x100 10,500
1 frame dwelling and lot, 10th av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 156th st., adjoining above, lot same size 6,050
1 frame dwelling, barn, and 2 lots, 10th av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 156th st., adjoining above, lots each 25x100; sold together 13,125
1 lot, West 156th st., n. s., 100 feet w. of 10th av., 25x100 2,550
Premises known as Fort Washington Hotel, 10th av., at junction of King's Bridge road, between 161st and 162d sts., plot of about 6 city lots, with frame buildings thereon; sold in aggregate for 32,200
2 lots, Mott st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris av., Melrose South, 23d Ward, each 25x106.3, $300 each 600

By A. H. Muller & Son.

Premises Nos. 176 and 178 Centre st., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of Hester st., 2 5-story brick buildings, with plot 49.4x82.7, rear irregular; sold in one parcel $46,000
1 2-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 73 Amity st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Thompson st., lot 25x90 14,500
1 4-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, West 39th st., s. s., 320.6 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 19.6x98.9 28,000
1 brick shop and lot, leasehold, No. 638 East 12th st., lease for 5 years, ground rent $600 per annum 1,500
1 3-story brick house, 1 brick shop, and lot, leasehold, No. 630 East 12th st., lot 20x90, lease for 15 years, ground rent $180 per annum 2,700
1 brick shop and lot, leasehold, No. 632 East 12th st., lot 26x103.3, lease for 15 years, ground rent $200 per annum 1,500

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story brick store, tenement, and lot No. 776 3d av., n. w. corner of 48th st., lot 25x76, building 40 ft. deep $35,050
1 3-story brick store, tenement, and lot No. 778 3d av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 48th st., adjoining above, lot 18.10x76, house 40 ft. deep 19,500
1 3-story brick store, tenement, and lot No. 780 3d av., w. s., 43.10 ft. n. of 48th st., adjoining above, lot 18.10x76, house 40 ft. deep 19,450
1 lot, No. 159 East 48th st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of 3d av., in rear of above, 19x100.4 8,400

By R. V. Harnett.

1 4-story brick tenement house and lot, East 113th st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x 100.11 .... $7,390

BROOKLYN.

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 4-story French-roof high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 98 2d place, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Court st., lot 25x133.5 .... $16,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 2-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 70 High st., s. s., 78.3 ft. w. of Pearl st., lot 24.7 x106 .... $6,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 18.

Baxter st., No. 146, 25x72x25x75 .... $11,000
Catharine st., w. s., 72.5 ft. n. of Madison st., 18.3x99x8.3x98.9 13,000
Horatio st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th st., 6.9 to 8th av., thence n. e. along 8th av. 28.3, thence n. 66, thence w. 25, thence s. 87.6 22,500
Stanton st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff st., 18.9x 60, ½ part 4,500
West st., s. e. corner Charlton st., 62.6x86, rear line irregular, bulk-head opposite above at s. w. corner West st. and Charlton st., thence s. 104.2 thence into river, ⅓ part 40,000
3d st., s. s., 174.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x 105.11 15,800
10th st., No. 170, West, s. s., 181.4 ft. from 4th st., 20.8x93.2 10,000
18th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x92 21,500
33d st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 12.6x98.9 7,000
39th st., s. s., 243.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.6x98.9 17,000
41st st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9 47,000
56th st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5 92,500
Avenue D, w. s., 14.1 ft. n. of 8th st., 32.11x 51.3x32.3x51, ½ part 5,600
Clinton av., n. s., 600 ft. w. of 2d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights 450
Willard av., s. s., 136.11 ft. w. of 1st st., 50x 100, Woodlawn Heights 550

LEASES RECORDED.

Franklin st., Nos. 53 and 55; 5 years, per year. $6,500
14th st., s. s., 525 ft. w. 5th av., 25x103.3; 21 years, per year 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x 60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Mortgages.—The splendid double front four-story and basement marble and stone building No. 185 Chatham st.; 28 feet front on Chatham and 23 feet fronting on New Bowery; terms easy. Apply on premises or to WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER, No. 9 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY stores No. 16 Cliff st. and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28 by 197 feet, suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light. Possession prior to 1st May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, IN 36TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 20x55 feet; it is well built and arranged, and in perfect order throughout; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A beautiful new, well-built, substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x60x100. Purchasers only need apply for permits, terms, &c., to owner, No. 48 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE No. 415 West 57th st., 20x50x100; terms very moderate. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, medium size, on 45th st., near 6th av.; neatly furnished throughout; in perfect order. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A PERFECT LITTLE GEM FOR SALE, furnished; everything new and beautiful; No. 677 Madison av.; price, $50,000; one-half cash. Can be seen between 10 and 2, and after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, on West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order; sold reasonably on account of owner leaving City. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 434 Broome st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 534, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone house; all improvements; easy terms. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, NO. 213 EAST 32D ST., shop and dwelling; $9,000; 20x100. Rent $1,300. C. B. LE BARON, No. 72 William st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 x60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.,) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within one hundred miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A FINE TWO-story and attic stone house, containing twelve rooms, together with a good garden and about five acres of ground; well supplied with fruit; situated on the road running from East Chester to West Chester, one and three-quarters miles from William's Bridge Depot. For further particulars apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts. After May 1, depot within a quarter of a mile of the house.

CONVENIENT SUBURBAN HOME, FORTY minutes from Liberty st.; extra large lot, in garden, fruit, &c.; stable and sheds; two and one-half minutes from one depot, and within a mile of two others; fourteen rooms, gas, and water; paved and lighted streets; terms easy; light taxes and no assessments. Apply at West Elizabeth, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AN ELEGANT residence, new and in perfect order, all modern city improvements, rooms large and airy; located in best part of city; wood pavements; terms easy; or will exchange for a smaller property, leaving mortgage. Apply to R. M. FERRIS, No. 62 South st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE upon the Hudson River at Saugerties, N. Y.; about ninety acres of land; beautiful and extensive views of the river and Catskills; terms low. Address WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J., REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY.)—Variety desirable residences for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

$3,500 CASH WILL BUY A SMALL HOUSE five rooms, four acres of land; one hour by Erie Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot. Address W. E. M., owner, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A [illegible] residence, with stable and three acres of land. All in good order; terms easy. Apply to M. E. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

ROSEVILLE, NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very desirable residence, containing eleven rooms, all the modern conveniences; built in the best manner; lot, 50x150; location first class, being near the station of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and forty-three minutes from New-York, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and horse-cars; $9,000, terms to suit; Roseville combines the advantages of city and country in a remarkable degree; the location for healthfulness is unsurpassed, being 180 feet above tide water. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York, or corner Orange st. and Roseville av., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

$14,000 FOR A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING eighteen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water all through; house is 40x40, extension 18x32, lot 150x275; on the Central, of New-Jersey, less than one hour from City, five minutes from depot, on high ground.

If you want to live in a fine, healthy location in the country, with the best railroad facilities in the United States, go to Cranford, Westfield, or Plainfield, N. J., where we can offer you places from $2,000 to $50,000 each. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL situation, about thirteen miles north from City Hall, New-York; is in Westchester County, and not far from Long Island Sound; easy walking distance to railroad or steam-boat; one hour's time to Fulton Market. The place contains about ten acres; house, thirteen rooms; water in all of them; plenty of shade and fruit trees; barn and poultry-house. Apply at No. 52 East 10th st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FARMS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, on line of N. Y., B. and M. Railway, 100 to 600 acres; all first-class land; good buildings, fruit, and water; prices from $70 to $125 per acre. Terms easy. Address E. P. THOMPSON, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes; pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale and to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call at No. 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FINE PLACE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—value $25,000; to exchange for City or Brooklyn property; also a place at $10,000. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO EXCHANGE.

An elegant place at Tarrytown and $10,000 to $12,000 in cash for tenements in the City; also places in New-Jersey. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON BLEECKER ST. AND HAMERSLEY PLACE, (WEST HOUSTON ST.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of C. P. Ross, executor of estate of William S. Ross, deceased:

BLEECKER STREET.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 241 Bleecker st., east side, between Carmine and Cornelia sts., lot 20.11 by 100.3.

HAMERSLEY PLACE, (West Houston st.)—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Hamersley place, south side, 22 feet east of Congress st., lot 22 by 77.6.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.

Nos. 129 AND 131 CLINTON PLACE, (8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.)—The two three and a half story, basement, and subcellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Each house 25x46, lots 25x 93.11. The above property is in a very desirable location, Clinton place being the greatest thoroughfare from 6th av. to Broadway, south of 14th st.

Maps and particulars at the office.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Black, Esq., Referee:

SECOND AVENUE—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.
Desirable Residence on 44th st.

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot, No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size, 16.8x83; exceedingly well built, in perfect order; all modern improvements.

Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,
THE
Large and Desirable Banking Office,
NO. 27 WALL ST.,
(DREXEL BUILDING.)

Has fire-proof vault, and is well lighted and ventilated. Apply to

W. H. LEECH, Superintendent, or
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER IF DESIRED, first-class five-story modern building, Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; possession May 1; an exceptional good chance; terms reasonable.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 54 MAIDEN lane, extending through to Liberty st., well located for drug business or other occupation requiring strong building. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADWAY, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEMENT; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place. 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 373 CANAL ST., ONE door from corner South 5th av. Store and upper floors together or separately. Apply to FRANKLIN BILLS, No. 271 Canal st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 43 CHAMBERS ST., RUNNING through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25x85; immediate possession. Apply to H. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 142 Greene st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—New double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st., best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 684 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Apply at Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

The residence of the late J. W. Benedict, near the 152d st. station, on the Hudson River Railway. A large and commodious house, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order and completely furnished throughout. More than two acres of lawn, well stocked with fine trees, stable, out-houses, &c.; Croton water and gas. One of the most healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson River. All at the mere nominal rent of $3,000. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., or to PETER CARTER, No. 580 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE St. Lawrence, near the Thousand Islands, to rent for the Summer, furnished, containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, with stationery marble washstands, eight open grates with marble mantels, furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, laundry, and all modern city improvements; occupies the whole block, and has barn, carriage-house, ice-house, garden, fruit and shade trees, and is, in every respect, a complete and elegant residence; rent, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $750. Address Post Office Box No. 1,062, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LEASE FURNISHED; comfortable, commodious, convenient, country seat, on Ridge, near depot; commanding extensive views; nine acres, in lawns, garden, fruit, forest, shade; stables attached; laundry and other out-buildings; fine neighborhood; convenient to churches and schools. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—A WELL-BUILT commodious house, (twelve rooms,) with four acres of land in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, beautifully situated on the side of Orange Mountain, to let furnished. Has water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 393 New-York Post Office.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to
E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MADISON AV., (MURRAY Hill,) an elegant private residence; house, 25x 60, with two-story extension; partly furnished; possession May 1 next; rent moderate. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED FOR DWELLING, or to lease for business purposes, the desirable property No. 12 East 23d st., Madison square, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75 feet, lot 100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE, TWENTY MILES from City Hall and one mile from Hudson River; contains eight rooms, with wagon and stable accommodations, and about one acre of ground; rent $250 per annum. Apply to
LOUIS H. PIGNOLET,
No. 231 Broadway, New-York.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, A PRETTY, COMPLETELY-furnished cottage in Remsen st., for one year or longer, containing nine rooms; situated very desirably; rent moderate; possession April 1, if required. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A SMALL BROWN-stone high-stoop four-story house on 45th st., near 5th av.; is in perfect order, and thoroughly and very elegantly furnished; rent, $300 per month. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 771.

TO RENT, ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR THE SOUND shore—Cottage, with grounds; furnished; stabling; fine beach. Every appliance for a comfortable sojourn in the country will be found in this healthy and retired spot. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTTAGE, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENJOYING the advantages of living on the Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house in the block on 86th st., near 5th av.; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AT EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, between second and third landings, the three-story and basement brick house on Bay st., fourth house north of Seamen's Retreat; rent low. Apply to W. S. JACQUES, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 6, New-York.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT four-story house, south side 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING FOR ONE OR more years, No. 202 West 43d st., near Broadway; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

AT $50 A MONTH—A FINE BROWN-STONE house of twelve rooms, near 5th av., opposite Central Park.
HINE, COLE & GRAY,
No. 536 6th av.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, nine rooms; pleasantly located; possession on or before the 1st May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

TO LEASE—PRIVILEGE BUYING, BEAUTIFUL large house, out-buildings, two acres, at Dunallen; fine shades, convenient to churches, &c.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, A VERY DESIRABLE place, two acres; house fifteen rooms; carriage-house, fruit abundant; fine river view; rent moderate. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY E. B. house, No. 485 West 22d st., in fine order; rent $1,400. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED mercantile or manufacturing business. The advertiser will submit to the fullest investigation of his personal and business character and responsibility, and will require the same in the case of those answering this communication. Will contribute cash capital to a business promising adequate returns. Address A. N. E., Box No. 4,498 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 to take the place of a retiring member in an old-established house. This is a rare opportunity. Only first-class parties will be treated with. Address T. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

HELP WANTED.

THE ALDINE WILL NOW BE ISSUED AS A REGULAR subscription book, payable monthly, on delivery. To meet a largely-increased demand through this popular feature, the publishers have added ample facilities, and are holding choice districts for strictly first-class canvassers. Only such need apply at the office, No. 58 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid; must have good references. Apply at No. 22 East 20th st., Friday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY four weeks old; must have experience and good references. Call at No. 16 East 49th st.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL DRY-goods business wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Christie sts.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 14, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st of March inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 44 EAST 14TH ST. }

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, as above, on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M.
A. M. HUSTED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1874.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years, in sums of $10,000, on first-class improved City property, worth double the amount of loan. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WALL ST.—WHY NOT LET MONEY TO LEGITIMATE business, the bone and marrow of the country? $50,000 wanted for ninety days; best security. Address at once for interview, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Your committee beg to announce a gratifying result to their advertisement. Nearly two-thirds in amount of all the bondholders in the United States have communicated with them. They would urge that the remaining third send their addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will very greatly expedite the work.

They trust they can then present a practicable way for the protection of all the holders of the First Mortgage bonds, whether in this country or abroad, having in it no purpose to exclude any.

They would urge their fellow-holders to avoid giving the powers of attorney asked for recently, as likely to involve them in the payments of large amounts in cash.

D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874. }

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., March 17, 1874. }

DIVIDEND.—A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of March until 11th day of April next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family, to wait on a lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Madame N. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL for chamber-work and waiting; will do the work Mondays and Tuesdays in the kitchen; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A superior Swedish girl; understands her business well; is obliging and kind; has good reference, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat and tidy young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl, with good City references; is a good waitress and a neat chamber-maid; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid, waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; City references. Apply at No. 77 West 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; good City reference from present employer. Call or address for three days No. 7 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch girl; City references. Apply for two days at No. 747 3d av., rear.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN AS COOK; WELL acquainted with her duties, and is respectful and honest; has first-class references; can cook and get up a good family dinner, a variation of desserts and side dishes; has best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; has no objection to the country; best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS A THOROUGH cook; can do all kinds nice cooking; is a good baker; is neat and tidy; has one year's reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe; country up North River preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook and baker; would assist with the washing, or do the cooking and washing of a small family, where one girl is kept; six years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK IN A boarding-house or private family; understands her business; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with excellent City and other references; bones, lards, hot, cold, and all kinds of entrées, gelatines, and jellies. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS her work as cook and laundress; has reference, and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, FOR GENERAL House-work.—By a smart, capable girl; will be found a respectful, intelligent, neat servant; good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE WELSH GIRL as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN A private family; no objection to some washing; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th st., second bell, near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 432 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, IN A RESTAURANT or hotel; no objection to a boarding-house. Address by note, Henry Stephany, No. 396 Grand st.

COLORED COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBER-maids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, with excellent references, ready to take situations at once, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 149 West 4th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH FIRST-class references. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young girl, who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A first-class family, as dress-maker and lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID wishes to find a family to go to Europe; thoroughly understands her business, and speaks English. Address Mme. H. Saune, No. 137 West 24th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PERFECT MAID AND seamstress and an excellent hair-dresser, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 130 West 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A laundress; does French fluting, clear starching, and polishing; in a family, boarding-house, or hotel; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine linen in superior style; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; very best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 349 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS laundress, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out washing and house cleaning, or would take washing home. Call at No. 153 West 52d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, RESPECTABLE English woman; understands fluting and polishing; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 818 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY, CAPABLE, AND GOOD-tempered young German girl as child's nurse and seamstress; can do any kind of plain sewing with a machine, &c.; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with reference; is thoroughly competent, temperate, and reliable; as monthly nurse; would take a place to care for a sick child; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT girl, French, speaking English; is a first-rate seamstress; can operate on machine, and is very genteel and respectful; has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and will do light chamber-work or assist in taking care of children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days No. 107 3d av., in fancy store, near 13th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, NICE-LOOKING girl as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place as waiting; has two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a first-class family; is a neat, tidy Scotch Protestant young girl, with the best of City references. To be seen at No 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or parlor-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 West 49th st.; call one day.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY and ability is desirous of procuring a position in any capacity which will be of future benefit; references furnished. Address W. L., No. 361 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A YOUNG ENGLISH HORSEMAN WANTS A situation as colt breaker, trainer, coachman, or stud manager; has been all his life used to the business. Address Hurst, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES TO learn the plumbing and gas-fitting trade; best references. Call on or address J. R. M., No. 248 West 41st st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK OR shipping clerk, porter, or packer in a wholesale dry goods, boot and shoe, or flour and feed business; is not afraid of hard work, and can give first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-eight years; is a good driver and groom; can also mow lawn, edge walks, assist in gardening, &c.; two years' recommendations from former place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY, single man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is a safe and experienced driver; understands vegetable gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; excellent references. Address T. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, (single,) aged twenty-seven, who is a good coachman and groom, and can do all kinds of vegetable gardening; can milk; good reference. Address C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION for his coachman, who is a trustworthy man in every respect; seven years' City references; can drive four in hand or tandem, or clip horses. Call or address J. B., No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; active, willing, and obliging; has excellent references. Address W. M. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and groom; can milk; wife as first-class cook and laundress; in City or country; has good reference. Address W. C., East-side *Times* Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, AS coachman in a private family; can take care of a small place; is capable and obliging; satisfactory references. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-five, who can care and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, mow lawn, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; has very best reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country. Apply or address A. W., care of Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGLISH;) no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., care Mr. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND COOK.—HAS THE BEST OF City references. Address No. 281 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business, as first-class coachman and groom; is a first-class City driver; has best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen or address Coachman, No. 303 Madison av.

FARMER AND DAIRY—POULTRY, DAIRY, &C.—By an American Protestant, (man and wife;) has a family; man is experienced in all branches of farm and dairy work; wife is a good butter-maker and carer of poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS GARDENER; has been educated to the business in this country; understands the care of hot and green house plants, hot and cold graperies; he can give satisfactory references from his last employers. Address P. W. S., Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN, (Protestant,) aged forty-eight years, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, hot and green house; also graperies, vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; understands the management of vegetable gardens, greenhouse, &c.; three years' reference from last employer. Address R. Cronshey, Post Office Box No. 1,020, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches; willing and obliging, and would take care of horses or cow. Address J. R., No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING to procure the services of a thoroughly practical Scotch gardener, would do well to inquire for John Knight, at seed store, No. 85 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMILY; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address or call on J. M., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; married; one child; competent and willing; understands his business; not afraid of work; best City reference. Address No. 354 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out a place; best City reference from last employer's. Address A. F. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, in City or country; can milk and help in garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

MILLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF TWENTY years' experience, to take charge; town or country. Address G. Moorhouse, care G. Tompkins, Esq., Box No. 3,638 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS THE best of City references. Address W. R., Box No. 33 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.
CHANGE OF GRADE.

Public notice is hereby given that a petition of the property-owners, with map and plan, for the change of grade in 81st st., between 9th and 10th avs., is now pending before the Common Council.

All persons interested in the above-mentioned change of grade, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 27th day of March, 1874.

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 21, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. Dow. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hildreth. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 25, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, that, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Olympus, Sat'day, April 11
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Samaria, Tuesday, April 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, Gibson	Wednesday, March 18
ARRAGON, Western	Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper, to follow.	

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	Daure	Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE	Roussau	Saturday, April 4
EUROPE	Lemarie	Saturday, April 18
ST. LAURENT	Lachesnez	Saturday, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. J. Neynaber, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. Ermster, on WEDNESDAY, March 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, April 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

METROPOLIS, (Havana direct)	March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	April 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES	March 7
GLAMORGAN	March 21
PEMBROKE	April 4
ANDES	April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, March 21.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, March 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, W., Mar. 25, 11 A. M.	Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.	Italy, Sat., April 11, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M. Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe	March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth	April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore	April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price	April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH	April 3
CLARIBEL	April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	March 24
ATLAS	April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION OPENED TO ALBANY.

The PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and ST. JOHN, will commence their regular trips SATURDAY, March 21, and will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freights received on Friday for Albany and all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN TO TROY.—THE Citizens' Line will, on and after FRIDAY, March 20, receive freight for Troy and all points North and East. Boats leave Pier No. 49 North River daily, except Saturdays, at 6 P. M. Boat will leave on SUNDAY at 5 P. M. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS E. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Marcus E. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh13-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees of the Moore Car-wheel Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on creditors' petition of Percival Roberts and G. Theodore Roberts, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILLEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

Alex. Morrison, Trustee, corner Greene and Pearl streets, Jersey City. mh6-1aw3wF*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of DAVID LASTY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that the undersigned assignee pursuant to an order of the court upon his petition, referring the same to James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this case, at his office, No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, on the 1st day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, will present proof concerning the facts of his petition, and ask a report of said Register recommending that the order asked for by the assignee allowing him to accept the sum of (30c.) thirty cents upon the dollar upon the claim due by A. M. Rhode, of Paterson, N. J., to the bankrupt above named in conjunction with all the other creditors of the said Rhode. Dated New-York, March 19, 1874.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. Solomon, Attorney for assignee, 322 Broadway.

NO. 4,694.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. TRIPLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Tripler, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh6-1aw3wF* ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 1st day of April, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congres, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

HENRY KUPFER, Assignee.
Blumenstiel & Ascher, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES E. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James E. Halsey, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 12, 1874.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh13-1aw3wF* No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON A. EINSTEIN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. HALL, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE special partnership heretofore existing under the name of BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. DANFORD N. BARNEY, the undersigned members of the late firm will continue in the same business heretofore carried on by the late firm, and under the same firm name.

N. C. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
EDW. D. FOSTER.
New-York, March 19, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed.) WM. F. GRINNELL,
B. M. NEVERS.
New-York, March 19, 1874.

March 2, 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. OTHO SHAW, MR. CHARLES SCHNEIDER, and Mr. JAMES R. MACK are interested in my business from this date. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of HENRY T. COX & CO. HENRY T. COX.

No. 14 Broad st., New-York, March 19, 1874.

THE FIRM OF CHARLES MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WILLIAM M. FINCKE.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A STYLISH AND GAMEY 16-HAND road gelding. Address, with price and description, ROADSTER, Box No. 40 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE—15.3 HANDS HIGH; first-class coupé or match carriage horse. To be seen at No. 128 West 18th st.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOCTOR'S PHAETON, BUILT by a City maker, with pole and shafts, at a sacrifice. W. H. ROSE, No. 21 East 12th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME 16-HAND COUPE horse, sound and gentle, eight years old. No. 158 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—A SPITZ; EXCELLENT WATCH-dog; used to children. Price $10. Apply at No. 77 West 52d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES DESIRING to make permanent arrangements can now secure one or two entire floors in a delightfully-situated double private house on 5th av. below 14th st.; private table only; references exchanged. Address QUIET, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms, with good board, at Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.,
Near Madison square. Handsomely-furnished second story rooms, with or without board; small family; terms reasonable.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE.
Second floor, six rooms; also, third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, near 5th av., to let, with or without board; house and locality unexceptionable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, on third floor, to let to a gentleman, without board; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.
A lady about leaving for Europe wishes to dispose of a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, front; best references given and required.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD floor; board if desired; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av. Best references.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE large front room, furnished, to let, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., NO. 123.
Vacant rooms, with board, can be had at moderate prices on or before April 1.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED third-floor room for gentleman and wife, with superior board.

FURNISHED FLOOR FOR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping. Also, rooms with board obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, by the year or season; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
C. DANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A DESIRABLE PERSON CAN OBTAIN A PERMANENT home in a private family; location healthy. Address Mrs. JACOB C. BUCKLEY, Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT,
f15-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.
o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.
o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD S. INNES, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. SHARKEY, Michael J. Daly and John Mead, James Gorton, Henry Cushing, Henry Niebehr and William Niebehr, Thomas J. Crombie, William S. Anner, Silas W. Miller, Michael Hennessy, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Sept. 5, 1873. WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 14 John street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 12th day of February, 1874.
f13-1aw6wF* WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—LA TRAVIATA.

Last week (but two) of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS FRIDAY, March 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
(LAST TIME)—LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON ... as ... VIOLETTA
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, &c.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 21, at 1:30 P. M.,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

Last grand AIDA matinée and final performance this season of AIDA.

Matinée Prices—Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor ... Signor E. MUZIO

Seats and boxes for all the above now at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

On MONDAY, March 23, at 8 o'clock,
And also on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25,
first representations in America (in Italian) of Richard Wagner's opera,
LOHENGRIN,
with the following powerful cast:

ELSA	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN	Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK	Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)	Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD	Herr BLUM

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c.; augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c.

The entire work produced under the direction of SIGNOR EMANUEL MUZIO.

Seats for all now to be had as above.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY of the
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, as
MYLES NA COPPALEEN,
in his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
supported by the whole strength of the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL OF THE SEASON.
The BERGER FAMILY in new scenes.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL ... as ... TOODLES
Old favorites in new acts, songs, and dances.

A host of new specialty artists EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box-book open at No. 624 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. WAGNER NIGHT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
OF THE WAGNER UNION,
By
Theo. Thomas and his Grand Orchestra.
Full particulars on Saturday evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—FOR BENEFIT of the poor. St. John's Guild Relief Fund. Somerville Art Gallery, day and evening, at No. 82 5th av., corner of 14th st., exhibition of private collection of rare and valuable Oil-paintings. Admission, 25 cents.

THE "WALLACE HOP,"—(SIXTEENTH)—SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

LECTURES.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR Prof. PROCTOR IN AMERICA. By invitation of the Presidents of the Colleges and the leading literary institutions of New-York Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will deliver his two closing lectures in America, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M., on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1 50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d st. Single admission, without reserved seats, 50 cents, to be paid at the door.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE,
in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M., on SATURDAY, March 21. The lecture will be delivered by
SIMON STERN, Esq., on
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE VICTORY OF THE WOMEN AT LAST! Grand Crusaders' Mass Meeting every night next week, at Robinson's Hall, 16th st., commencing SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7:30. The time has arrived to announce that the Crusaders mean business. When Senator Carpenter reads their letters to the Senate, newspapers and churches can no longer ignore the Grand Temperance Crusade! New campaign songs, new idea speeches, and new resolutions every night. No repetitions. Admission 25 cents, for hall and printing. E. P. MILLER, No. 41 West 26th st.

THE FIFTH IN THE COURSE OF LECTURES upon the holy Scriptures will be preached in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, by Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D. Subject—THE WORD OF GOD ITS OWN WITNESS. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES, No. 13 Cooper Union.—WILLIAM HENRY GOODYEAR will lecture on the HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHEDRAL, with stereopticon illustrations, FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8. Admission 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GERMAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Frankfort on the Main.
Mr. ROBERT SCHILLING, Principal,
For particulars, with references, apply to
JOHN SWINBURNE, Paterson, N. J.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY NEAR ST. Paul, Minn., now in operation, for sale. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) WISHES TO GIVE lessons in languages or music in a respectable family in exchange for board; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, NO. 481 Broadway, will sell first-class Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash during this week, to make room for repairs.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO., successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THIS WEEK
the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY
of pantomimists, ten in number, the legitimate successors of the renowned old New-York favorites,
THE RAVELS!
who will appear in two grand comic pantomimes; first,
HARVEST HOME;
Or, THE FOUR LOVERS,
which will be followed by a grand olio entertainment, including a new Spanish ballet d'action, arranged by Mons. Grosal, maître, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, and entitled,
A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN ANDALUSIA!
After which the MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, &c., in their great acts, and the whole entertainment terminates with the second capital pantomime, of military character and irresistibly funny, called
THE CONSCRIPT!!!

During the representation, a French quadrille, vivandiere march and drill, and realistic battle field-scenes.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

SEVENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

☞ On SUNDAY EVENING, March 22, the programme will be a magnificent one, and the participant artists WIENIAWSKI, Mlle. TORRIANI, and M. VICTOR CAPOUL, (of the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company,) GILMORE'S entire Twenty-second Regiment Band, &c. *** Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, (now on sale,) 50 cents and $1 extra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in consequence of approaching novelties,
Sheridan's fine comedy of
THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Bob Acres	Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Capt. Absolute	Mr. E. ARNOTT
Falkland	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
David	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Fag	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Thomas	Mr. J. W. LEONARD
Lydia Languish	Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
Mrs. Malaprop	Mme. PONISI
Julia	Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
Lucy	Miss ESTELLE ROWE

MONDAY, March 23,
REAPPEARANCE OF Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in his comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
This play has not been performed for
FOUR YEARS.
It has been revised, and, it is hoped, improved, and will be produced with
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and THE CAST will be one of the most complete and efficient as yet presented.
THE VETERAN
will be the next play produced.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Charles Chamberlain, Jr. ... Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA ... Director
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 20,
Lecocq's Operetta,
LES CENT VIERGES.
SATURDAY (only time,)
LE PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE (first time) AS MARGUERITE.
STANI as MEPHISTO. JUTEAU as FAUST.
MONDAY, March 23,
LA VIE PARISIENNE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE
of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

STEVENS' & CO.'S ART GALLERY,

No. 859 Broadway, two doors above 17th st.
Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's world-renowned painting of
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
together with two of his later works, entitled
"COMING THROUGH THE RYE"
and
"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MR. TRENOR GIVES A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8. Cards at Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Park.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.

Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilets. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.

Address A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, INdorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1874, for furnishing to the Quartermaster Department, United States Army, twenty-one Artillery Horses, to be delivered in New-York City within fifteen days from date of contract.

Said horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, not less than fifteen and one-half hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds each. The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be accepted.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful fulfillment of the contract must accompany the proposals.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MASON AND CARPENTER work and Ohio stone and blue-stone work for the centre building of the New-York Catholic Protectory for Girls, at Westchester, N. Y., will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 29 Reade st., until SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at or before 12 o'clock M. Plans and specifications may now be seen at the office of L. J. O'Connor, Architect, No. 12 Pine st.

The managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if the same are not deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Board of Managers," and indorsed "Proposals for mason work or carpenter work," &c., each to be separate, stating the work for which the bid is made.

The Board of Managers, per A. BLAIS,
Accountant.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 2 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874, for supplying the institutions under their charge with condensed milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING VESEY STREET PIER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and replanking with yellow-pine plank and timber the northerly half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st., to the head of the pier.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, for furnishing illuminating gas for illuminating certain public buildings, structures, and offices from April 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale, No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER.
THIS WEEK.
103d to 110th
PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play.
LED ASTRAY;
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30,
—
16TH MATINEE
—
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY ... Proprietor and Manager
CHARITY!!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home, she had none.
—Hood.

Received nightly with alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, by crowded, fashionable, and delighted audiences.

Dr. Athelney	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh	Miss ADA DYAS
Eve	Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline	Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT. III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT. IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

COLOSSEUM,

Entertainments of Lectorium.

BROADWAY and 35th st.,
opens 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS IN 1848 BY MOONLIGHT,
soon to be replaced by evening displays of
LONDON IN 1874 BY NIGHT,
with daily matinées of LONDON IN 1828 BY DAY. Admission $1; no extras.

Novelties of Grand Arcade.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACE.

EVENING AT 8.
ONE WEEK ONLY OF
Mr.
J. J. WALLACE
in his own Drama,
THE MAN
FROM AMERICA.

AFTERNOON AT 2,
Dr. Robinson's
Dramatization of his own
Story in *N. Y. Weekly,*
NICK WHIFFLES;
or, the
TRAPPER GUIDE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23D, THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA, RUM; Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. FRIDAY EVENING, March 20,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in her great rôle of CHERUBINO.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, seventh farewell performance of Mme. Pauline Lucca. Popular prices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyl of Life in the West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND ... as ... ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Overture, Euryanthe	Weber
Eine Faust-Symphonie	Liszt

1. Faust. 2. Gretchen. 3. Mephistopheles.

For grand orchestra, tenor and chorus for men's voices. The tenor solo by Mr. J. GRAFF.

Chorus by the TURNER LIEDERTAFEL, under the direction of Mr. HENRY GREINER.

Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 69	Beethoven

Price of admission to the Symphony Concert as usual.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF CHARLES H. JONES, EXECUTOR OF WALTER R. JONES, DECEASED:

2 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, $100 each.
18 shares Screw Dock Company, $50 each.
6 shares National City Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
16 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.
128 shares Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, $25 each.
6 shares Atlantic Bank, $75 each.
20 shares Market National Bank, $100 each.
16 shares National Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
40 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
80 shares Manhattan Company, $50 each.
80 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
16 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
16 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
130 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each.
15 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each.
67 shares Certificate New-York Exchange Company, $100 each.
115 shares Hicksville and Cold Spring Railroad Company.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.
Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.

Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 21st day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises known as No. 143 Reade street, City of New-York, two Cottrell drum presses, two Gordon presses, one paper-cutting machine, and all the goods and chattels belonging to said bankrupt's estate, and consisting of a few articles used in and around a printing office.

Full description of said property may be had of the undersigned.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt,
No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store, for account of whom it may concern: 240 bags Tarragona Almonds, slightly stained; also, 20 bales Grenoble Walnuts and Almeria Grapes. At 12 o'clock, within the store, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo J. H. Kennedy; can be seen at Pier No. 6 East River; also, Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steamship Minnesota; can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River; also, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo W. A. Farnsworth; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10:30 A. M.,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
IN THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE,
No. 253 4th av., near 20th st.,
consisting of the usual assortment of a gentleman's family. Catalogues in a few days at No. 35 Pine st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EIGHTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE HOUSES OF ILL-REPUTE NEAR THE SCHOOLS—A RETICENT AND IMPERTINENT POLICE CAPTAIN.

The Committee on By-laws of the Board of Education, consisting of Commissioners Townsend, (Chairman,) Man, Beardslee, West, and Farr, met yesterday for the purpose of investigating the complaints made by the Eighth Ward Citizens' Protective Association to the effect that the public schools in that ward are injuriously affected by the contiguity of houses of ill-fame. The committee, it appears, required some definite information as to the extent of the evil, such as the numbers of the houses, names of the occupants, owners, &c., and for that purpose Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, was present for examination, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Clerk of the Board of Police, informing the committee that he would answer their questions and give the desired information. Capt. Williams, however, falsified the representations of the Clerk and disappointed the expectation of the committee.

Having been duly sworn in the usual form to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the Chairman explained the purpose for which he was required, the duties imposed on the committee, the subject matter of the complaint they were investigating, and the nature of the information which they expected him to furnish.

Capt. Williams promptly queried, "Who makes the complaint?"

The Chairman explained that it came from a number of citizens of the Eighth Ward, and handed him the document in which it was set forth.

Capt. Williams then loftily vouchsafed the information that when he took the census of the ward on the 25th of December last, there were in the ward eighty-three houses of ill-fame, and that they were situated in Grand, Clarke, Greene, Wooster, Thompson, Prince, Houston, and Bleecker streets. He was asked if he had a list of those houses, with their numbers, names of occupants, and so forth, and replied that he had, and that it contained not merely the numbers of the houses and names of the occupants, but the names of the owners, lessees, and agents as well.

"Have you the list with you?" asked the Chairman.

"I have," answered Capt. Williams.

"Will you let the committee see it?" said the Chairman.

"I will not," replied the Captain, with more energy than politeness.

The Chairman, who appeared to be much taken aback by the response, mildly queried "Why?"

"Because I don't consider it my duty," said Capt. Williams.

The Chairman expostulated, and Commissioner Man represented the purpose which the committee had in view, and that it was not intended to use the information which they derived from Capt. Williams for any private purpose, but for the public weal; but Capt. Williams still refused to furnish the list to the committee, stating that he had furnished similar lists to the District Attorney and to the Police Department, and that they could obtain their information from these sources. He was then reminded of his oath to tell the whole truth, and was shown the letter of Mr. Hawley stating that he would give the desired information, but he persistently refused to produce the list.

"Were you directed by the department not to furnish it?" asked the Chairman.

"I decline to answer that question," replied the Captain.

"Why do you decline?" said Mr. Townsend.

"For reasons best known to myself," quickly answered the witness.

"You seem to have a great deal of respect for the committee," interposed Commissioner West, whereupon Capt. Williams replied:

"There is no use in telling you my reasons. If I told you my reasons, you would ask me why I had formed them."

Commissioner West said that he treated the committee with very little respect, and that he appeared to have formed a very exalted opinion of the functions of a Police Captain.

Nothing, however, would induce Capt. Williams to furnish the required list, but he said that if they got the list from the District Attorney or the Police Department, he would make an affidavit as to its correctness. He further said he would not give up the list on any compulsion, and that threats and intimidation had been used toward him by people who ought to be in a lunatic asylum; that things were not as represented, and that there were persons in the room who were themselves the owners of these houses. His reason for refusing to give the list was, he said, that he might do an injustice to owners who may have sold out their houses since the list was made, and he mentioned the fact that he had received a letter from one person who claimed to be a respectable man, and who had sold out four houses of bad repute, requesting that no publication might be given to his name. An offer, however, to clear the room and take Capt. Williams' information did not in the least alter his determination. He was then questioned as to the public school in Grand street, and stated that there was a house of ill-fame within about a block and a half of it. He did not know the number of the house or the name of the occupant. These were, he presumed, on his list, but he steadfastly refused to refer to this sacred source of information, and the committee were obliged to permit him to retire from the witness stand without attaining the desired result.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was then called, but he interposed an objection to taking the oath, on the ground that he might be asked some questions which he would not deem it proper to answer. He was subsequently sworn, however, but, as it turned out that his information did not extend to the Eighth Ward, he was not examined. He volunteered to question some of the persons in the room for the information of the committee, but his services were declined.

The room was then cleared, that the committee might consult as to what action they take, and presently an announcement was made to the representatives from the Eighth Ward that the entire matter would be reported on by the committee at a meeting to be held on the 1st of June next.

POLITICIANS AND THE OWNERS OF DISREPUTABLE HOUSES.

In the course of the session of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, certain statements were read from an evening paper to the effect that members of that board had approached the District Attorney and his assistants in the interests of the disreputable houses and householders of the Eighth Ward, which those officials, aided by some of the citizens of that ward, are now endeavoring to break up. Among others charged by the same article with lobbying for the protection of these dens of infamy, were members of the Assembly and politicians of all classes. One of the former, it was alleged, had come down from Albany to beg of Assistant District Attorney Allen to leave these houses alone. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Allen last night at his residence, No. 171 McDougal street, who, after perusing the article in question, declared the statements made therein to be substantially correct. He also added that the work of prosecuting the offending parties was much more difficult than was popularly supposed. The law under which most of the proceedings were instituted—the act of 1868—was full of loop-holes and opportunities for evasion, of which tenants of this character were not slow to take advantage. For instance, a person against whom proceedings had been commenced could evade the action by subletting the premises to one of his or her lodgers. The difficulties in the way of procuring evidence were also very numerous. The Citizens' Protective Association seemed to think that all required of them was the pointing out of the house to the District Attorney or his subordinates. When asked for the needful evidence, they too often failed to produce or refused to give it. Thirty-four houses have already been broken up, and actions begun against a number of others. With effectual aid from the citizens, the principal sufferers, they could accomplish much more.

A GERMAN JOINT CONVENTION.

The German Central Reform organization and the German Democratic General Committee held a joint meeting at the Beethoven Club-house, in Fifth street, last night, to discuss Municipal interests, and measures pending before the Legislature in reference to the same. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was called upon to preside. Resolutions, prepared jointly by the Executive Committees of both organizations were passed, providing that a remonstrance shall be addressed to the Legislature in reference to a bill to liquidate the claims of certain newspapers on the City Treasury, for corporation advertisements, which were denounced as fraudulent; also, against a bill to reimburse several City regiments for uniforms worn or lost in the late rebellion. A memorial, also to be addressed to the Legislature, was adopted, denouncing the women's temperance movement as a fanatical crusade, and demanding liberal legislation touching the regulation of the traffic in wines, malt liquors, and spirits. The Executive Committees of both organizations were directed to act jointly in carrying out the measures proposed and in the preparation of the documents to be addressed to the Legislature.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN.

Yesterday afternoon the men employed in loading and unloading freight at the eastern and western bound freight depots of the Erie Railway in Jersey City, to the number of about 300, struck for an increase of wages and quit work in a body. At the time that O. H. P. Archer held the contract for handling this freight and transporting it to New-York, the men were paid twenty cents an hour, which was reduced to seventeen and a half cents an hour when Archer's contract was annulled, and the company took the work into their own hands. The men now demand the same price paid them by Mr. Archer. After quitting work they gathered around the neighborhood of the Long Dock in groups and quietly discussed the subject among themselves. No violent demonstration had been made up to a late hour last night, and it is not very probable that any will be made. As these men handled all the way freight which passed on the road in either direction, the stoppage of the work even for a short time will cause a great inconvenience. The company express their willingness to take back all the strikers, but they are determined that they will not accede to their demand for an increase of wages.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERIES.

E. D. M'KAY INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY—THE LABORS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE EXCHANGE.

Notably the most sensational affair of the current year in Stock Exchange matters was the bold attempt made on Tuesday, Feb. 17, to create a panic in the market and depress stocks by the presentation of forged letters to the Vice-President of the Exchange, and the excitement subsequent to the reading of the same; the depreciation of Western Union, Toledo, Wabash, and Western, and other stocks; the reaction which followed the official declaration that the letters were forgeries, and then the improbable story told by Mr. E. D. McKay about his innocent connection with the transaction. The forged letters, it will be remembered, were ostensibly from Mr. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. J. D. Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, stating that an increase in the capital stock of each company would be made, the proceeds of the additional shares to be expended in repairs and improvements of the respective lines. The main facts of this attempted fraud have not been forgotten, and the interest of the transaction has been kept up to the present time by the arrest of Mr. McKay, the admission of that gentleman to bail in the sum of $5,000, and the fact that strong efforts were being made to secure his indictment before the Grand Jury on the charge of false pretenses. Yesterday noon an indictment on this charge was found on the complaint of James O. Stephens, who avers in his affidavit that on the 17th of February he was the owner of 500 shares of capital stock in the Western Union Telegraph Company, and that on the day in question McKay sent to Moses A. Wheelock, Vice President of the New-York Stock Exchange, what purported to be a communication from William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notifying the members that the company had increased its capital from $41,073,410 to $50,000,000, and that the additional stock was about to be put in the market. The communication further added that the proceeds of this sale, as well as of the sale of $7,295,235 of stock lately in the possession of the company, would be expended in repairing and improving the lines, and extending them to nearly all the post-offices in the United States, as well as in extending the lines to California and Mexico, thus taking entire possession of the field, and preventing the establishment of a rival line, which expenditure would in the opinion of the President repay the stockholders at no distant day. Mr. Stephens charges that this communication was not an official one, but was entirely false and untrue, and that by means of the representations contained therein, as detailed to him by McKay, he (Mr. Stephens) delivered to the latter the 500 shares of Western Union stock in his possession, valued at $7,750 which McKay received on fraudulent representation and with intent to cheat.

The members of the Stock Exchange were much exercised over the affair, and a meeting of the Governing Committee was at once held to decide upon proper action. A subcommittee, composed of Messrs. J. B. Norris, John T. Denny, Jr., C. M. Stead, and H. G. Chapman, President of the Exchange, was appointed, and empowered to use all legitimate means to unravel the case, and to report from time to time to the Governing Board. The subcommittee wasted no time, but went to work at once and with a will. The matter was thus kept quiet while the work of detection was steadily progressing. Suspicion fell upon Mr. McKay at once when the story of his connection with the affair was told by himself, and the first thing the committee did was to learn, by means of experienced detectives and otherwise, everything relating to Mr. McKay, his education in business, his capacity to execute successfully any such operation, his previous transactions as an insurance agent, &c. Next followed the most critical examination of the forged letters, the procuring of original chirography of Mr. McKay in other matters, and a careful comparison and study of the same in connection with the forged letters. For this purpose experienced detectives, who make a specialty of tracing up cases of this kind from the characteristics of writing which will crop out and appear as evidence against a forger, however shrewd he may be, were put on the case. Every point of the story told by Mr. McKay was looked into minutely, and much learned which it would take little time to tell, but which required hours of patient labor and research to obtain. Acting upon the information thus acquired a case was made against Mr. McKay sufficiently strong to warrant every effort to bring about the indictment which has just been found against him. The forged letters and other manuscript which related to the case, some of which Mr. McKay wrote in presence of witnesses, were photo-lithographed, and thus simultaneous study of the same could be made. That portion of Mr. McKay's story relating to an interview held by him with another party, at the St. Nicholas Bank, on a certain day, was looked into, and the committee were satisfied that there was something wrong about that part of the story. So the investigation went on, and the evidence has been found sufficient to warrant the Grand Jury in finding the indictment spoken of above.

THE FOG.

THE STATE OF THE HARBOR—CASUALTIES ON THE HUDSON AND EAST RIVER.

The fog on the rivers and bay continued to obstruct the navigation of the harbor all day yesterday. A number of ships of various sizes were anchored off the Battery and down the bay, unable to proceed on their voyage. The ferry-boats on the Hudson occupied over half an hour, while some of them, the Hoboken Line, were over two hours in making a trip. Notwithstanding all the caution of the pilots, and the slow rate at which the boats moved, the Hudson City and D. S. Gregory collided in the morning, and the guard-rail and a portion of the cabin of the former were carried away. The Gregory was only slightly damaged. The Weehawken and Secaucus came near having a collision, but, owing to the dexterous handling of the pilots, the boats swung clear, and made their trips in safety. About the same time, 9 o'clock A. M., a small boat, with one of the hands of a schooner lying off the coal docks at Jersey City, was making toward shore, when it came in collision with a tug-boat, and was immediately sunk. The sailor swam ashore, and so saved himself. An order has been issued that during the continuance of the fog no boat shall leave the pier until the boat from the opposite side shall arrive, thus having but one boat at a time on the river, and thereby greatly diminishing the risk of collision. On the East River, owing to the contracted shore line, matters were somewhat worse than on the broad waters of the Hudson. At Hamilton and South Ferries for part of the day the boats were run at long intervals, but when the fog lifted, as it did occasionally, the regular trips were resumed. This, however, was the exception. At Fulton Ferry the utmost difficulty was experienced in making the passage. Boats from the Brooklyn shore would bring up at Wall or above Beekman street on this side, backing out into the fog again only to miss the pier. The bells were kept tolling, but owing to the shifting of the wind the sound was very deceptive and irregular. At about 2 P. M. the Winona ran into the barge James Campbell, in tow of a tug, staving in her side, which ultimately sunk her. A large Gulf steamer got bewildered in the fog opposite the slips of the same ferry, and completely blockaded the channel for over an hour, preventing the boats from passing either way. At both sides of the ferry immense lines of vehicles, trucks, wagons, market carts, &c., lined the streets, waiting for conveyance across, but the passengers received the entire attention of the officials of the company. The boats of the Williamsburg Ferry to Peck slip ran across to the Grand Street Ferry. The Hunter's Point boats crossed to the foot of Twenty-third street, and the Harlem boats did not run at all. Down the bay the fog lay low on the water, and above, in sharp relief against a clear sky, appeared the masts and cordage of the many vessels at anchor, but the hulls were invisible, and the scene was like as if all the craft had been sunk to the gunwales. The Staten Island ferry-boat Pomona left New-Brighton at 6:30 A. M., and on the way up collided with an unknown brig, carrying away the vessel's anchor and chain, and stripping the railing from her own bow. The steamers Algeria, of the Cunard Line; Denmark, of the National Line; Minnesota, of the Williams & Guion Line; Thuringia, of the Hamburg Line, and Goethe, of the Eagle Line, were reported below yesterday morning, but, owing to the fog, were unable to come up. Each steamer has a complement of emigrants destined for Castle Garden.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met last night, Supervisor at large Fox in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the reports of the several committees were received. The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying the bills of the Charity Commissioners, amounting to $45,217 49, less $66, charged for asbestos felting. The bill of Mr. John N. Taylor, formerly Controller of the Park Commission for collecting the assessment levied against the County for the parade ground, amounting to $283 65, was rejected, and the Treasurer directed to pay the assessment only. A resolution was passed authorizing the proper authorities to advertise in the New-York papers for bids for the prison labor in the Kings County Penitentiary, the labor to be supplied by 350 male and 50 female prisoners. The contracts are to commence in June and last for five years. Last year the receipts from the prison labor amounted to $40,000. The temperance question came up in the board in the shape of a resolution preventing the purchase of groceries for the charitable institutions or for the out-door-relief department from any establishment where liquor was sold. The resolution was passed after a long debate. A resolution asking the Legislature to pass an act rescinding the act authorizing the erection of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory was tabled, after a stormy debate.

A STUDY IN LIFE AND LITERATURE.

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR ON THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF WILLIAM COOPER.

Rev. William Taylor, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, lectured last evening for the benefit of the Church of the Disciples, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on "William Cowper, a Study in Life and Literature." Commencing, he said that when Samuel Johnson asserted that the doctrines and peculiarities of the Christian religion cannot be turned to poetical account, and again that devotional poetry must be limited, because the paucity of the topic enforces perpetual repetition, and that the sanctuary rejected the ornament of figurative diction, he got over his usual dogmatism with his usual judgment and good sense. There can be no paucity of topics in that which concerned human nature so closely, so constantly as religion, nor can the argument of figurative diction be thought incompatible with devotion by any one who appreciated the glowing imagery of David and his brother psalmists. The scope of devotional poetry could be bounded only by a devout heart, and the more intense the spiritual emotion the more figurative and fervid will the diction be. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise. The loftiest conceptions of art have been inspired by Christian themes, the noblest strains of music have originated in incidents connected with religious history, and the brightest eloquence has been laid at the Redeemer's feet. The poetry of Milton, Gray, Watts, Wesley, Montgomery, and Light have shed a lustre over Christianity; and as they contemplated the works of the religious poets they could afford to smile at the conceit of the grave lexicographer, for how beautiful was genius when combined with holiness! Closely connected with these schools of poetry, and combining many of their excellences, was Cowper. He had not the genius of Milton, and his works could not compare with those of that great master poet, but he had left behind him a noble record, and his religious hymns were inferior to none for poetic excellence and original variety. In spite of all this the name of Cowper was inseparably linked with the most melancholy associations, for a dark cloud rested always over his life, and there was no more touching story told anywhere than that which regards this gifted man. By the great mass of superficial readers only two things concerning Cowper were known or remembered. These were that he was a religious poet, and that for many years of his later life he was the victim of insanity, and they draw the conclusion that religion made him mad. Such an impression was as unjust to the Gospel as it was inconsistent with the facts. He asserted that there was no more wholesome food for the mind than the questions connected with the doctrine of Christianity, and proof of this truth was constantly recurring in the Bible. From his birth Cowper seemed to have been of a weak, delicate, and sensitive constitution, timid as a fearful fawn, and only reconciled to life by the kind and constant care of his mother. When only six years of age he was rendered an orphan, and the lecturer, proceeding to follow the thread of his biographical sketch, explained that the harsh treatment to which he was subsequently subjected had an injurious effect on his future life, *en passant* narrating an instance in his own personal experience where insanity resulted from a severe flogging inflicted in youth. He described the history of the poet's life up to the development of insanity engendered by a hopeless love and a melancholy disposition. Up to this time Cowper had not thought at all about religion, except from a standpoint of indifferentism, and, as he subsequently admitted, he entertained frequent and serious ideas of suicide. The restoration of his mental faculty was accompanied by a strong religious feeling, and he wrote the hymn commencing "Far from the world, oh Lord, I flee." The lecturer followed the poet to his new home in Olney, where, unhappily, he was surrounded by influences the most damaging to his health. His friend Newton, seeing the return of his malady, and believing that religious consolation was his only relief, engaged him in the composition of his great religious poems, believing that they would have no pernicious effect on his mind. Insanity recurred, and, with slight intervals, it remained during the remainder of his life. His kinsman, in whose house he died, declared that nothing was so far from the truth as the assertion that insanity resulted from religion, and it was that alone which so long supported and sustained him. There was no more acceptable offering to God than a beautiful hymn, and if Cowper had left nothing behind him but his hymns, he should be honored as one of the noblest of our benefactors. As illustrating the different styles exemplified in the works of Cowper he recited "Voltaire and the Lace-maker," "Slavery," "Profusion," "The Interior," &c. From these and others, it would be seen that the poems of Cowper in a very high degree were distinguished for their naturalness, and in this respect his name and that of Burns mark the beginning of a new era in British literature. He avoided the studied refinement characteristic of the poetry of the previous half century, and walked forth in the glorious liberty of a man of genius who made everything poetical which he touched. In everything he wrote there is manifest a spirit of truthfulness, at variance with the artificialities of Pope, and there was no poet about whom there was so much that was real and good. Of other poets they could tire after a single reading, but the works of Cowper were like old friends, ever welcome and ever sought. Cowper, even before Wordsworth made the attempt, showed that poetry was in the man, and not in the object, and the possession of this faculty made everything poetic. Another distinctive feature was his intense individuality—the man could not be separated from his works. True poetry should come from the heart, even though, like Cowper, the poet should appear to be preparing his shroud all the time. The individuality of some poets was sickening. While completely controlled and enchanted by the poetry of Byron, you became disgusted, in spite of his genius, with the sickening misanthropic spitting out of his venom against all around him, but in Cowper the contrary result follows, for he is so kind, humble, and loving hearted that we cannot have too much of him. His individuality does not find its way to his poems. There were no more wholesome things in English literature than the poems and lays of Cowper, not the least conspicuous being the manly spirit pervading them throughout. Timid and retiring, there was no one of whom it could be told that he was more courageous in his writings. His poetry was also remarkable for its perspicuity. His clearness was assisted by a peculiarly graceful fancy which illumined his mind with a simile beautiful and flowing. There were fine poets to whom Christians were more indebted than to Cowper; there was none in his judgment, who had earned the right to be called the poet laureate of the cross, and he did not think it unbecoming in a Christian minister to pay this tribute to his memory. He had found few more genial Christians and better laborers than William Cowper, and if he were disposed to be a worshiper of genius he did not think there was a poet before whose shrine he would bow so reverently as the poet of Olney. [Applause.]

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church was given last evening, Rev. David Mitchell, the Pastor, presiding. The programme consisted of a series of addresses, agreeably interspersed with musical performances. Among the speakers were Rev. Mr. Ashborne, Rev. Dr. Burch, and Rev. Mr. Hamilton. The music was supplied by a choir under the leadership of Prof. Abbey and Mrs. Jennie T. Young, who took the part of solo vocalist, and whose singing was much admired. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments were served, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner.

HORSE THIEVES ON LONG ISLAND.

In addition to the bands of house-breakers and highway robbers who have been operating with success in various localities of Long Island, there has sprung up a gang of horse thieves, who are becoming a scourge to the Long Island farmers. Tuesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the premises of Daniel Y. Jones, of Flushing, were visited, and a valuable bay mare, worth over $5,000, was taken, together with a considerable quantity of robes and skins and a box-wagon. The robbers made a splendid haul. A number of citizens endeavored to track the thieves, and followed them for a short distance, when all trace of them was lost. A large reward will be offered for the recovery of the property.

A WAGON-LOAD OF NAPHTHA ON FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock a one-horse truck laden with twenty-seven cases of naphtha was being driven up the Third avenue by an employe of the Gas-meter's Saving Company. When near Thirteenth street the driver struck a match and threw the end of it among the cans. In an instant the whole contents were in a blaze. The driver sprang out and left the vehicle to its fate. The horse, a fine young animal, reared and plunged with fright, but the traces and harness confined him to the burning pile. Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society, riding up on a car, sprang off at the spot, and, under a scorching fire, unhitched the animal and saved it from a horrible death. In ten minutes the wagon was a small heap of charred fragments. The flames reached the top story of the house at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue. The hook-and-ladder apparatus was quickly on the spot and assisted to put out the flames.

THE CUSTOMS FORFEITURE LAW OF 1863.

AN ACT to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all invoices of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from any foreign country into the United States shall be made in triplicate, and signed by the person or persons owning or shipping said goods, wares, or merchandise, if the same have actually been purchased, or by the manufacturer or owner thereof, if the same have been procured otherwise than by purchase, or by the duly authorized agent of such purchaser, manufacturer, or owner; and said invoices shall, at or before the shipment thereof, be produced to the Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent of the United States nearest the place of shipment for the use of the United States, and shall have indorsed thereon, when so produced, a declaration signed by said purchaser, manufacturer, owner, or agent, setting forth that said invoice is in all respects true; that it contains (if the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned therein are subject to ad valorem duty and were obtained by purchase) a true and full statement of the time when and the place where the same were purchased, and *the actual cost thereof*, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in said invoice but such as have actually been allowed thereon; and, when obtained in any other manner than by purchase, *the actual market value thereof* at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured; and, if subject to specific duty, the actual quantity thereof; and that no different invoice of the goods, wares, or merchandise, mentioned in the invoice so produced has been or will be furnished to any one. If said goods, wares, or merchandise have been actually purchased, said declaration shall also contain a statement that the currency in which said invoice is made out is the currency which was actually paid for said goods, wares, or merchandise by the purchaser. And the person so producing said invoice shall, at the same time, declare to said Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent the port in the United States at which it is intended to make entry of said goods, wares, or merchandise; whereupon the Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent shall indorse upon each of said triplicates a certificate, under his hand and official seal, stating that said invoice has been produced to him, with the date of such production, and the name of the person by whom the same was produced, and the port in the United States at which it shall be the declared intention to make entry of the goods, wares, or merchandise therein mentioned. And, therefore, the said Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent shall deliver to the person producing the same *one* of said triplicates, to be used in making entry of said goods, wares, or merchandise; shall file another in his office, to be there carefully preserved; and shall, as soon as practicable, transmit the remaining one to the Collector of the port of the United States at which it shall be declared to be the intention to make entry of said goods, wares, or merchandise. And no goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign place or country, after said 1st day of July, 1863, shall be admitted to an entry unless the invoice presented shall, *in all respects*, conform to the requirements hereinbefore mentioned, and shall have thereon the certificate of the Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent hereinbefore specified, nor unless said invoice be verified *at the time of making such entry*, by the oath or affirmation of the owner or consignee, or the authorized agent of the owner or consignee thereof, certifying that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, nor, except as hereinafter provided, unless the triplicate transmitted by said Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent to the Collector shall have been received by him. And if any such owner, consignee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise shall *knowingly* make, or attempt to make, an entry thereof by means of any false invoice, or false certificate of a Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent, or of any invoice which shall not contain a true statement of all the particulars hereinbefore required, or by means of any other false or fraudulent document, or paper, or of any other false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, said goods, wares, and merchandise, or their value, shall be *forfeited* and disposed of as other forfeitures for violation of the Revenue laws.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS ON THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION.

The committee of Boston merchants, who strove to prevent the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Simmons as Collector of that port, have made a report through Mr. J. M. Forbes, their Chairman, in which they say that immediately upon their arrival in Washington they consulted, so far as possible, with friends in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation and others, and then accepted an invitation given by Senator Boutwell, "without committing himself," to accompany them to the White House. The President at once received them, and they stated the object of their visit. They continue:

"The President replied that Mr. Simmons was known to him as a good Supervisor, and that he had heard no objections to his character beyond the vague charges of improper interference with caucuses; that he had been informed, when making the nomination, that it had the approval of a majority of our delegation, and that he could not withdraw it to the injury of an innocent young man, unless the friends of the appointee wished it withdrawn, or unless the delegation substantially agreed to recommend some other name. The President did not say from whom his information was derived, and it was not our business to cross-question him on such a point. Some question has been raised as to the exact terms used by the President in regard to the information upon which he based the nomination. We all understood him to say that he had been informed that the nomination had the approval of a majority of the delegation. He subsequently, when our written address was handed him, remarked that he had not said 'exactly' what we understood him to say, but that he acted under the impression that the majority approved of it. Let the adroit member from Essex, on whom the responsibility lies, make the most of any quibble, as to the difference between misstating facts, and so stating them as to leave an entirely false impression upon the mind of the President. The President volunteered the remark twice that he should not have made the appointment had he known such opposition would be made to it, and that he thought Gen. Butler erred against his own interests in pressing it. We took leave of the President accompanied by Senator Boutwell.

After full consideration it was then determined to visit the several members of the Massachusetts delegation, in the hope of learning the history of the nomination, and of finding a solution of the difficulty in the substitution of another candidate. They found that neither Mr. Hooper, Crocker, G. F. Hoar, E. R. Hoar, Gooch, Pierce, Williams, nor Harris had been consulted. Mr. Dawes was absent, but had declined to interfere, as it was out of his district. Mr. Buffington refused to see them. When they went to Mr. Butler, he, in effect, declined to "sacrifice his personal wishes to the harmony of the party and the interests of the mercantile community." And Mr. Boutwell, when asked whether Gen. Butler had consulted him, said that "he did, and he did not," adding, substantially, that some time before the nomination, when asked casually whether, if a vacancy occurred, Simmons would make a good Collector, he replied that he supposed he would, but heard nothing more about it until the nomination was sent in. The committee explain that they did not call officially upon Senator Sumner, because the known hostility between him and the President, and his position in regard to the Greeley party, made it unnecessary, under the usages of Congress, for Gen. Butler to procure his prior assent, and also because his well understood opposition to the appointment could only be effectively shown by his action when the question came up in the Senate.

Having in the way described learned that the nomination "was made on the suggestion of Gen. Butler alone, and that the President had been deceived into the belief that it had the approval of the majority of the Massachusetts delegation," the committee agreed to support the action of the seven members of the delegation, who drew up a recommendation to the President of three candidates for the office. This was ineffectual, and, the committee say, "to every one's surprise" the nomination of Mr. Simmons was confirmed by a reported vote of 30 to 16. In concluding the committee declare: "If our mission has had no other result, it has established beyond controversy the fact that one man in Washington arrogates to himself the functions of your whole delegation, and assumes alone to represent the old Bay State in its most important affairs. His friends openly proclaim that, having thus seized the Custom-house, he is preparing, in military phrase, to move upon the Post Office, and they would gladly have it believed that the White House has already surrendered to him. No one here, outside of a nursery, doubts for a moment that Gen. Butler, for the purpose of ruling you and the State of Massachusetts, expects to use the whole machinery of the Federal offices, aided by the moieties and by that corrupt contract system which he is believed to have helped to frame in the dark, and which he now defends openly. Under the thin veil of polite phrases, Gen. Butler, in his speech to us, said: 'Merchants of Boston, stick to your Alabama claims, your bank stocks, and your money bags, and leave your politics to me!' It is for you to prove by sterner things than words that you made a stand, not for your material interests alone, but as citizens of Massachusetts fighting against political corruption. Gen. Butler also made his usual appeal to class prejudices. He hinted it to us in his speech; it met us in the White House; we heard it at every turn in Washington, and on the 'Black Friday' of confirmation it was doubtless whispered in the ear of every hesitating Senator."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin will deliver a lecture on the "Philosophy of Spiritualism," at the Liberal Club, Plimpton Building, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Horace McMurtrie, of Boston, lectured last evening before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute on "Boiler Explosions No Mystery."

Last evening the Cartmen's Protective Association appointed a committee to wait on the Police Commissioners to ascertain when the men would be paid their wages for the month of February.

The bids for gold at the sale of $1,000,000 at the Sub-Treasury, yesterday noon, aggregated $3,600,000; the prices ranging from 111.26 to 111.84. The awards ranged from 111.81 26-100 to 111.84.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has consented to deliver a lecture in aid of the Free Dormitory for Women, on Tuesday, March 31, in Steinway Hall. The subject will be "The Wastes and Burdens of Life."

Mayor Havemeyer told several members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday that he had not selected a candidate for Police Commissioner. He remarked that "he was not in a hurry about the matter."

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., presiding, held a regular monthly meeting last night. The proceedings were confined to the transaction of routine business.

Charles Sewell, whose real name is Jacob Isaacs, a noted swindler, was arrested by Detective Heidelberg, yesterday, for running up board bills in a number of hotels in the City, and committed for trial at the Tombs.

Mr. Joseph C. Williams, junior partner of the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co., was readmitted to full membership of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The readmission of Mr. Williams gave the most unqualified satisfaction to his many friends.

The rumor in regard to the alleged removal of Gen. Funk from the command of the Second Brigade of the National Guard cannot be traced to any reliable source, and it appears that the military authorities investigating his case have rendered as yet no decision.

The trial of Thomas Mulholland for the murder of his wife, will take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Monday. The question to be determined is whether the deceased died from the effects of intoxicating liquor, or injuries received at the hands of her husband.

The ladies connected with St. Ann's Catholic Church, Twelfth street, will hold a fair at Tammany Hall, commencing on the 7th of April, to continue several days. The proceeds will be devoted to the payment of the large debt of the church, which has scarcely diminished the past year.

Mr. Van Poser, one of the clerks dismissed on Tuesday by the Commissioners of Emigration, in a letter directed to the Secretary of the commission, declines acknowledging the legality of his dismissal, as he has been informed by his counsel that the action of the board, being held without a quorum, was illegal and invalid.

The meeting of the Produce Exchange, to reconsider certain amendments to the by-laws, will be held at 1:45 P. M. to-day. The Committee on Amendments have not yet completed the revision of the proposed amendments relative to the maturing of contracts, and will hold another meeting to further deliberate on Monday next. Mr. Edson, President of the Exchange, was notified yesterday that Mr. Thomas Dougherty had been appointed President of the New-York Association of Flour Inspectors, vice Mr. Henry Shields, lately deceased.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, New-York, will preach this evening at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector.

There were 219 deaths during the week ending March 14, being seventeen more than during the previous week, and twenty-one more than during the corresponding week of last year.

The rumor is again afloat that Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill, whom Judge Moore refused to allow out on bail, is about to buy immunity from punishment by turning State's evidence.

A mass-meeting of colored citizens was held at the Bridge Street Methodist Church, last evening, to express grief at the loss the enfranchised race had sustained in the death of Senator Sumner.

Judge Neilson has filed a decision denying the application of Alderman Demas Strong, one of the stockholders, to continue the injunction restraining the Cross-town Railroad from issuing additional stock.

Constant complaint is made in Brooklyn of negligent ash-gatherers, who are in the habit of leaving barrels filled with the stuff they are paid to remove daily standing on the sidewalks for several days.

It was currently rumored around the City Hall yesterday that the trial of City Treasurer Sprague will not take place in April as agreed upon. Sprague is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Board of City Works for the construction of a sewer on Greenpoint avenue, which is to cost $35,000. There were ten bidders, but the lowest bidder was not announced.

Jacob I. Bergen, President of the Board of Aldermen, was acting Mayor of Brooklyn yesterday, in the absence at Washington of Mayor Hunter. Mayor Hunter's visit to Washington is in connection with the filling up of the Wallabout lands, and the damage done to adjoining docks belonging to the city.

A German baker named Jacob Siegman lies in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital, from the effects of a blow on the head by a stone, received on Sunday night. Siegman's skull is fractured, but he has no idea who threw the stone. He was hit while talking to his brother at the corner of Boerum place and Bergen street.

STATEN ISLAND.

The statement that No. 2 District School, Castleton, was open on Washington's Birthday and closed on St. Patrick's Day is said to be the reverse of fact.

LONG ISLAND.

The Supervisors of Flushing, Newtown, and Long Island City have signed a petition and forwarded it to the Legislature praying against the repeal of the Court-house act, and to allow the present commission to complete the building without any restrictions as to cost. The other members of the board are unanimous for repeal.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little girl named Margaret Day, residing in First street, Jersey City, was severely burned yesterday, by falling on a hot stove. It is feared that her injuries may prove fatal.

The colored citizens of Newark held a very large meeting in the Arlington African M. E. Church Wednesday night, and passed resolutions of regret on the death of Senator Sumner.

The residence of Mr. Edward McNaughton, No. 2 Governeur street, Newark, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and robbed of an overcoat valued at $35 and a child's savings bank containing $15.

The residence of Mrs. Ellen Kinchelow, in Bound Brook, near the foot of the mountain, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of a $1,000 Government bond and two valuable gold watches.

The New-Jersey Senate yesterday passed a bill for the New-Jersey Central Railroad, to increase its capital $10,000,000. The Local Option bill, limiting the question of license to be determined on by the legal voters of the State at large, was also passed.

The Corporation of Newark, having been indicted by the Essex County Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen were notified yesterday to appear and plead to the indictment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Detective Clos arrested Robert Humphreys in Jersey City yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to Blakey's stable, which was burned down Tuesday night. The prisoner was seen in the stable fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered. He is held for examination.

Michael Kirwan went to Reel's saloon, Guttenberg, yesterday, to collect a bill, and engaged in a quarrel with the proprietor's wife. The latter struck him on the head with an ax, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Dr. Hill, who was summoned, pronounced the man's injuries severe, but not necessarily fatal.

Catharine Holland and William E. Bradlaugh, who hail from New-York, were committed to the Essex County Jail, to answer a charge of attempting to levy black-mail on a man named Hewes, of Montclair. They threatened to expose some improper conduct which they alleged he had been guilty of, unless he paid them $600 hush-money.

Wm. H. & Thos. F. McKirgan, the proprietors of the Passaic Oil Works at Newark, who were indicted by the last Grand Jury of Essex County for discharging oil from their factory into the Passaic River, appeared in court yesterday and pleaded not guilty. It is from the Passaic that the cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken obtain their supply of water.

John G. Vose, a wealthy resident of Orange, and a lawyer in the New-York courts, committed suicide at Atlantic City Tuesday night by drowning himself. He had been suffering from an affection of the brain, and was confined in a lunatic asylum in Philadelphia, from which he succeeded in making his escape. Deceased was the founder of the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, which was chartered last year.

Four men, named James Fenton, John McCarthy, Peter O'Brien, and Peter Collins, became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards, in a saloon in Bayonne, Wednesday night, and during the general fight which ensued O'Brien sustained injuries which may prove fatal. His skull was fractured and one eye and several teeth knocked out. Fenton was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries, and the Police are in pursuit of the others.

One leg of the man, Jacob Kuenzle, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Newark, last Monday, was found resting on the cowcatcher of the locomotive which struck him when she reached Bristol, Penn., 100 miles distant from the scene of the accident. When the engineer found it he telegraphed back over the line, "Has any one in your place lost a leg?" and received an affirmative response from Newark. The limb was sent back on the next train.

At the woman's suffrage meeting held in Newark Wednesday night, a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to immediately consider the propriety of granting to the women of the State equal civil and political privileges with the men. Another resolution was adopted expressing regret that Senator Frelinghuysen had seen fit to assume a position in favor of disfranchising their female fellow-citizens in the Territory of Utah, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Senator.

On Wednesday evening Robert Hackett, a resident of West New-York, while returning home from Weehawken in company with his little son, was attacked by five highwaymen, who knocked him down, beat him, and then robbed him of all the money he had in his possession. Hackett recognized his assailants as Edward Regan, Charles Moore, Richard Knight, John Whiglen, and Peter McMehan. Justice Schmidt issued warrants for their arrest, and yesterday Regan and Knight were taken into custody and held for trial.

A little girl named Mamie Ellwood, aged three years, whose parents reside in Mulford street, East Orange, was burned to death Wednesday afternoon. Her mother locked her in a room on the second floor while she went out on an errand, and when she returned the child was found lying on the floor burned almost to a crisp. It is presumed that the girl found some matches, and while playing with them set her clothes on fire. From the fact that the bed-clothing was burned, it is supposed that the child first threw herself on the bed, and then in her agony rolled off on the floor. County Physician Dodd was notified, and gave a permit for burial.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mayor Charles N. Otis, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Westenberg, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, and F. V. Balch, of Boston, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Judge G. W. Paschal, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Emilio Garcia Trivino, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Havana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Bishop F. T. Hendricken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count De Biron, of France; Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston, and J. Young Scammon, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, and Admiral William De Rohan, of New-Haven, are at the Astor House.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston, and Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, of Chicago; Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, and William Mason, of Taunton, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CAMP DIVORCE CASE.

In the old Camp divorce case, already so frequently reported in THE TIMES, a motion was made some time since in Chambers of the Superior Court, for an allowance of alimony in favor of the wife. The decree of divorce, it appeared, which was entered twenty years since, contained no provision for alimony, and it was contended on behalf of the former husband, in opposition to the motion, that such application could not be made unless provided for in the decree. The court granted an allowance of $1,000 a year, and from this decision the present appeal was taken. The appeal was argued yesterday, in the General Term of the same court, and decision reserved.

FIFTY-TWO INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST A BROKER.

Joseph F. Franklin, a broker doing business at No. 112 Broadway, against whom the Grand Jury have found no less than fifty-two indictments for forgery, was yesterday arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. Franklin has been indicted for complicity in the gigantic forgeries of Buffalo, New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroad bonds, the discovery of which, some months ago, startled the entire community. The accused was brought to the District Attorney's office, and committed to the Tombs without bail. A motion will be made to-day for his release on bail.

ACCIDENTS.

Matthew Seward, aged twenty-seven, employed at No. 6 Warren street, while intoxicated fell from the second-story window to the pavement, in the rear of the building, a distance of fifty feet, at 6 o'clock last evening, and fractured both legs and sustained severe internal injuries. He was taken to Park Hospital....George Howell, aged fourteen, of No. 50 East Thirteenth street, while crossing Broadway at Thirteenth street, fell and broke his left leg in two places. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE MURDER PERIOD IN PARIS.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal under date of March 5: "It is characteristic of the present apathy of the public mind in Paris that even atrocious murders only create a kind of languid excitement. Tropmann himself just now could hardly hope to make a sensation. The last novelty in murders, however, is a crime which, both as regards atrocity and audacity, beats even the murder in Great Coram street. Very few of your readers ever heard of the Rue Blondel. It is one of the most populous of the old streets between the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Rue St. Martin. The street is not well inhabited. There are in it several dens of infamy, and right opposite one of these is the shop of a *marchande à la toilette*, which was kept by a widow of the name of Pelissier. The peculiar business of a *marchande à la toilette* it would be difficult to describe in decent English. Ostensibly the *marchande* buys, sells, exchanges, and lets out for hire all articles of female apparel, and her clients consist as a rule of members of the *demi-monde*. Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a man went out of this shop and ran down the street. He had barely got a few yards, when the widow Pelissier staggered to the door with her throat cut. The neighbors rushed to her assistance, but she died in a couple of minutes without having been able to articulate a sound. The murderer got clear off. On the Police entering the shop they found a razor all over blood, a thin walking-stick, and a shirt-stud; but no robbery had been committed. In the immediate neighborhood there was a good deal of excitement, but on the Boulevards, barely a couple of hundred yards off, people knew nothing about the murder until they read of it in the papers this morning. One of the most singular features of this crime was that it was perpetrated at a time when business is most active in that part of the town, and that there were policemen on their beats close to the house; the murderer must have passed close to them when he ran away. The street, bear in mind, is a perfect bee-hive, and with the number of people about it is certainly astounding that the murderer should have so easily contrived to make good his escape."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Cattle firm; receipts, 2,500 head; market fairly active and prices unchanged; sales of fair to choice shipping Steers at $4 75@$5 75; extra, $5 85@$6; Stockers and Feeders, $3 25@$4 65; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs firmer and higher; receipts, 9,000; market fairly active and 10c. higher; common, $4 50@$4 75; good to choice, $5@$5 60; extra assorted, $5 65@$5 85; shipments, 11,000. Sheep steady; receipts, 1,100; market less active at $6@$7 for good to choice; shipments, 1,800.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Cattle more active; advanced ½c.; very best on sale to-day, 6½c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5½c.@6½c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5½c. Receipts, 901 head; sales, 815 head. Hogs in moderate demand at ½c.@⅝c. higher; Corn-fed, 7¾c.@8½c.; Stillers, 7¼c.@8c. Receipts, 4,725 head. Sheep in good demand at 4¾c.@8c. Receipts, 1,201 head.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—Printing Cloths quiet and weak at 5½c.@5⅝c. for 64 squares.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cunningham, G. Douglas and man servant, Miss Loring, Rev. A. J. Donnelly, B. W. Jones, C. W. Muzio, A. B. Meeker, Capt. Lachlan, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Simpson, Fritz Ides Combes, J. A. Callander, T. J. Buchanan, O. C. Reid, Mrs. Sproule, A. B. Store, A. Mayer, R. L. Fowler, E. Maunsell, Capt. Jones, R. Lafferty, Mr. Bignole, Count and Countess De Biron and maid, G. W. McNulty, Robert Ellin, Mr. Buchot, J. C. Childs, Mr. McEwan, G. W. Haskell, H. Pryke, Mrs. Bruckman, four children, and infant, Miss Thompson, W. M. Cave, Capt. J. B. Pryce, H. P. Jones, Mr. Edgar, J. Grant, R. Morris, Mr. Stapley, C. W. King, Miss A. King.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—His Excellency Du Emilio Garcia Tribino, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Cuba; V. Montane, M. J. Diez, D. Gomez, E. Vasquez Leon, Mrs. E. Vasquez Leon, C. De La Rua, Miss E. McManony, J. Armise, P. Sanchez, R. Symond, W. Burges.

In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.—Alfred T. Darby, Emily Darby, Claudine Gerard, George Meadway, William J. Davies, Mary Davies, Eliza Gawthorne.

In steam-ship Thuringia, from Hamburg.—Mrs. Henry Kneeland and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Schuyler and two children, H. Koopman, Dinesa Alexander, Ed. Grettheil, Johe Frank, Wm. Marz, Carl Kuhn, C. D Frisch, Wm Buhler, W. Bessmann, Sam Strook, Oscar Hammerstein, Hans Thomsen and wife, Phil. Graf, J. Reilly, Pierre Fort, Victor Mark, John Forster, Kristen Knudsen, L. Moller, M. Schulz, F. Mindheim, C. Gordon, H. Gordon, P. Steinhards, M. Ehrlich.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:03 | Sun sets.....6:12 | Moon sets...9:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:36 | Gov. Island..10:25 | Hell Gate..11:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, March 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships New Era, Sawyer, Melbourne and Sydney, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Oxford, (Br.,) Beaver, London for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Canaan, (Br.,) Manson, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Casique, (Br.,) Cox, Vigo (Spain) for orders, Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Cato, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Nancy Ross, (Br.,) McLellan, Point-a-Pitre, Reynal & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., J. V. Onativia & Co.; Pacquet de Nueva York, (Port.,) Da Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Alpha, (Br.,) Prowse, Exeter (Eng.) for orders, Geo. F. Bulley.

Schrs. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Jacksonville, Evans, Ball & Co.; Traveller, Hodges, St. Augustine, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Tarry Not, Dalbow, Savannah.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, New-Orleans March 8, via Mobile 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Galveston March 10, via Key West 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Liddicott, Bermuda March 14, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool March 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Pedersen, London Feb. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool Jan. 22, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Savannah March 7, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Kendrick, Messina 66 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark John Fought, (Swed.,) Carlsson, Texel Jan. 28, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nettuno, (Aust.,) Meneghetti, Queenstown 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Stella Gazzolo, (Ital.,) Bucconi, Hull 74 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merryman, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Brig Angola, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Morris, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Hermann, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; very foggy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—Arr. steamers D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Benefactor, from New-York; Elizabeth, from New-York; John W. Garrett, from New-York; Vineland, from New-York; Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; schrs. M. E. Downer, from Cardenas; A. C. Paige, from Matanzas.

Also arr. barks Iona, from London; Evelyn, from Boston; brigs Anita, from Cardenas; Ida, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Canadian, for Liverpool; John S. Hopkins, for Boston; Martha Stevens, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; brigs Prestissimo, for Rio, and Maria Wheeler, for Wiscasset, Me., and schrs. Shiloh, for Sagua; Louisa A. Orr, for the West Indies; Isaac Oberton, for the West Indies; Roswell, for Havana; Eagle, for Savannah; W. H. Kensell, for New-York, and T. L. Richardson, for Boston.

Sld. brig O. B. Stillman, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Arr. barks Kiorge, from Messina; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos, and Zingarella, from Goree.

Spoken March 14, lat. 39, lon. 71, the brig Hattie S. Bishop, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—Arr. brig Paratones and schr. J. A. Croker, from Havana.

Sld. ships Transit and Kate Troop, for Liverpool, and schrs. Aneroid, for New-York, and Lilly, G. A. Smith, and Lottie A. Ames, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 19.—Arr. bark Ceres, from Waterford, in ballast, seeking.

Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Lena G., from Antwerp; ship Burt, from Savannah; bark Continental, from Cardenas; brigs Nereus, from Sagua, and Concord, from Matanzas; schr. Virginia Schrivener, from West Indies.

Arr. brig Industry, from Rio, for orders.

The bark Excelsior was lightened and hauled off Willoughby Spit last night, having sustained no damage.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 19.—Arr. bark Cremona, from Liverpool, and ships Ironsides and Coldstream, from Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., March 19.—The American line steam-ship Indiana passed in this morning, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Cld. steamers Yazoo, for Philadelphia, and Knickerbocker, for New-York; and barks Emma, for Liverpool, and June, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes—Ship Wm. Woodbury, from Liverpool, and bark Maggie L. Carville, from Nieuwe-Diep.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—The steam-ship Great Republic brings 350 passengers and 2,100 tons of mdse.

SPOKEN.

The schr. Allegro, (of East Machias, Me.,) at Havana, reports spoke, March 8, at 5 P. M., in lat. 24 45 N., lon. 84 48 W., the full-rigged brig Annie M. Young, (of Dublin,) from Vera Cruz, for Falmouth for orders.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 19.—Sld. for the United States, Veranda, Mary Lawton, Solfide, John O. Baker, Mardell, Guglielmino and Tommasino, and Tamore.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Sebastopol, Susie, and Lake Michigan.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst. Usko, Martin, and Columbus.

Also arr. out from the United States Nellie.

The bark L. G. Bigelow, from Liverpool, for Providence, has been spoken, returning to Belfast, having become disabled.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Twekes, from Baltimore March 5, via Halifax 10th, has arrived here.

MOVILLE, March 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York March 7, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

BREST, March 19.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lachesne, from New-York March 7, arr. here to-day.

STETTIN, March 18.—The steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Blauck, from New-York Feb. 23, via Portland, England, March 14, having put into the latter port short of coal, arr. here to-day.

Fine Electro
Silver-plated Ware.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
Trade Mark for Silver Plate on White Metal.
Trade Mark for Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
Factories: West Meriden, Conn.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
NEW SPRING COLORS.
The attention of discriminating purchasers is specially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are specially noted for the fact that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
Grand and Chrystie sts.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.